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TELEGRAMS.

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Death of Rear-Admiral Stewart, of the United States Navy.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel Dying—Prince and Princess Napoleon Summoned.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Dispatches from Florence announce that King VICTOR EMMANUEL is dying. The Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have been summoned to his bedside, and have left for Florence.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A Pastoral Letter from the Archbishop of Paris—The Infallibility of the Pope.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral letter on the Ecumenical Council. It maintains that the French Concordat is opposed to any decision of the question of the infallibility of the Pope without discussion.

SPAIN.

Further Political Discord—Inharmony Between the Unionists and the Progressists.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The Unionists show signs of disagreement with the Progressists on other points besides the selection of a King, namely, on the oath to support the Constitution and in regard to the election of Deputies to fill the vacant seats in the Cortes.

FRANCE.

Electoral Meetings Broken Up—Rochefort Nominated for the Chambers—Ledru Rollin and the Oath of Personal Fidelity.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Two electoral meetings were dissolved yesterday by the Police. Both assemblages dispersed quietly, offering no resistance to the officers.

HENRI ROCHEFORT has arrived in Paris. Last night he addressed an electoral meeting. He is nominated as sole candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the First Ward of Paris.

LEDRU ROLLIN has accepted a nomination to the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts, without, however, taking the oath of personal fidelity to the Emperor.

The Emperor to Winter at Nice—Jecker's Claim.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—It is now tolerably certain that the Emperor will spend a portion of the Winter at Nice.

JECKER claims an indemnity of 17,000,000 francs for damage caused by the French Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tributes to the Memory of Mr. Peabody—Another Bridge Across the Thames—Dr. Livingstone and African Geography.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The death of Mr. PEABODY occurred so late on Thursday evening, (11:30,) that the fact could not be widely published until to-day. His death is universally regretted. Flags flying at half-mast, buildings draped in various parts of the city and other evidences of mourning attest the public sorrow.

The *Daily News* of this morning, in its obituary article, says: "Mr. PEABODY was not a man of impulsive, emotional benevolence, but rather of judicious, widely-spread beneficence. His liberality was not posthumous; he gave from his own substance; did not surrender what death wrested from him. His services, both to his native and adopted country, were fittingly and graciously recognized in royal letters and the thanks of Congress. Merchants, in passing his statue daily, do not need to learn from the consummate man of business how to gain money. His career may teach them how it ma be wisely spent."

The Queen opened the new bridge and viaduct to-day with State ceremonies. Crowds of people thronged the streets, and the houses in the neighborhood were gaily decorated.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON publishes an extract from Rev. Mr. KIRK's letter, as follows:

"We may infer that before this Dr. LIVINGSTONE has satisfied himself whether any of the South African waters flow into Lake Albert Nyanza. If this determination is arrived at he will have solved the problem of African geography."

TELEGRAPH TO BELGIUM.

A New Cable Proposed—Belgium and the United States the Termini.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, France, Nov. 6.—The concession for the proposed cable between the United States and Belgium was signed yesterday in this city by the Belgian Minister. The grantees are W. C. BARNEY, E. E. PAULDING and J. S. BARTLETT. The cable is to be laid from Ostend to some point between Maine and Georgia by an American company.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Sultan Not to be Present at the Opening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—It is announced that the Sultan will not attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

MEXICO.

Mr. Seward in Mexico—A Military Escort Furnished to Him—Political Affairs.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from the City of Mexico up to the 29th of October.

Governor SEWARD had arrived at Guadalajara. He was everywhere received with enthusiasm. He was expected to arrive at Mexico on the 4th. Grand preparations were making to receive him.

Reports of dissension among the Mexican Ministry are unfounded. They are determined to rise and fall together with the Government.

It is reported that the Americans in Mexico are displeased with the course of Minister NELSON.

The disturbance in the State of San Luis Potosi have ceased. Governor BUSTAMENTE has resigned. TREVINO has been elected Governor of Nuova Leon.

NORTON & Co. have presented a memorial to Congress to lay a submarine cable between Mexico and the United States.

The census of the capital gives the population at 230,000.

The rural Gendarmerie which pronounced against the Government has been defeated.

A force of 800 cavalry were given as an escort to Governor SEWARD at Jalisco.

An accident had occurred at the Las Minas, at Guanajuato, resulting in the killing of seven miners and the dangerous wounding of seven others.

LERDO DE TEJADA will probably form a new Cabinet.

El Siglo (newspaper) advises M. ROMERO to resign his position, as being beyond his capacity.

MANUEL SAVEDA has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

The usual number of pronunciamentos have been issued.

PACIFIC COAST.

Free Letter Delivery in San Francisco—Crimes of the Week—Cod Fishery—Volunteers to Fight Indians in Arizona—More Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The free letter delivery system goes into effect about the 15th of November. The city has been divided into seventeen districts, and a portion of the letter carriers will be furnished with horses.

There were seven murders and suicides in this city during the past week.

The number of codfish caught during the present season amounts to 1,064,000 fish.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Healdsburg yesterday.

Governor SAFFORD, of Arizona, has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers for Indian warfare. The troops will be armed and equipped by the Territory.

Rich placer gold mines have been discovered in Sonore, Mexico. Parties leave Tuson for Sonora with promises of protection by the Mexican soldiery.

New gold discoveries are reported on the Finlay branch of the Place River, in British Columbia. It is said that they exceed in richness the Cariboo diggings.

Return of an Eclipse-Observation Party—Resignation of a United States Official.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—The United States Astronomical Surveying Party, which went to Behring's Straits several months ago returned yesterday, and proceeded immediately to Washington.

The passenger trains on the Pacific Railroad will be transferred to Oakland to-morrow. The citizens of Oakland will celebrate the event in grand style.

FRANK M. PIXLEY, United States District-Attorney, has forwarded his resignation to Washington.

Mr. RANGABE, the Grecian Chargé d'Affaires, was serenaded at the Occidental Hotel last evening.

FREE TRADE—PROTECTION.

Meetings in the West—The Free Traders in Springfield, Ill., and the Protectionists at Detroit.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the Free Trade League of this city, held last evening, Professor PERRY spoke on the subject of "Freedom in Trade."

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—A meeting of the advocates of protection to home industry was held in the City Hall last evening. The room was well filled. Speeches were delivered by JOHN BURT, Senator J. M. HOWARD and G. B. STEBBINS, that of the latter being mainly in reply to arguments made at the free trade meeting, the previous Saturday, by Professor PERRY and GEORGE BRINKERHOFF.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that while approving necessary reforms in the tariff, we would keep in view, not only the immediate wants of our revenue, but that protection to industry and development of resources by which the prosperity of the people may make secure the solvency of our Government; that when a decrease in the revenue is feasible we will favor the free admission of tea, coffee and articles not produced here, and retain the duties for protection and revenue on articles we can and do produce; that it would be an injury to American workingmen to adopt a system that is denounced by English artisans. A resolution was adopted inviting advocates of free trade to a joint discussion. A committee was appointed to form a Protective Tariff Association, and the meeting adjourned.

THE FONDA EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Rearrest of Charles B. Conklin—Arrest of Other Persons Implicated.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Skilled detectives, on Saturday, arrested in this city and Troy the parties implicated in the late extensive express robbery on the Central Railroad, between this city and Fonda. One of the parties arrested is CHARLES B. CONKLIN, the baggageman, who was once before arrested in New-York and discharged upon a writ issued by a Judge of that City. The prisoners were all railroad men, and have been taken to Fonda for trial. A portion of the money stolen has been recovered, and there is a fair prospect of getting the balance. The actual loss has been greatly overestimated. Further developments will be made in a few days.

The Rochester Theatre Burned—E. L. Davenport's Wardrobe Consumed—The Entire Loss $50,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Rochester Theatre was totally destroyed by fire this morning, and some of the adjoining buildings were damaged. The fire was discovered at 5 o'clock A. M. in the greenroom, and swept all before it. The block was owned by KEELER & MCALPINE, who lose $20,000, and have an insurance for $15,000. RAPATLE, seed merchant, lost several thousand dollars. WINNEGAR, harness dealer; KEHOE, furniture dealer; WILSON, plumber, and NEWMAN, billiard-saloon keeper, are all sufferers, but the precise amount of their losses cannot be ascertained at present. The block of W. H. BOWMAN was damaged to the amount of $8,000 or more. THOMAS CARR, the manager of the theatre, lost all his property, and barely escaped from the building with his life. E. L. DAVENPORT, was playing an engagement, and he lost a part of his valuable wardrobe. The aggregate loss by the fire is upward of $50,000.

Bank Robbery—A New-Hampshire Bank "Cleaned Out."

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—The Lake National Bank at Wolfsboro was broken open last night and robbed of all its valuable contents, including money, notes, bonds and private deposits. The loss is large. The bank was organized in May, 1865. Its capital was $75,000, and it had a considerable surplus. The losses will fall heavily upon private depositors.

Collision on the Erie Railroad—An Engine and Six Cars Demolished.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 7.—Yesterday afternoon, coal train No. 2 ran into the rear of coal train No. 1, one mile west of Lackawaxen, on the Hawly branch of the Erie Railway. The engine and six cars of train No. 2 were demolished. No one was injured. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping from the engine.

Snow—A Storm in Virginia and North Carolina.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—Four inches of snow fell to-day at Covington, Va., and Greensboro, N. C. The snow storm seems to have followed the mountain range.

Death of a State Official.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Hon. O. BASCOM, Canal Commissioner, died this morning at 4 o'clock. His funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool Oct. 28 and Queenstown Oct. 29, arrived at this port last evening. Her news is later by three days than that at hand by the *Donau* on Friday last.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

Further Gossip Concerning Ministerial Changes—Affairs in Rome—American and English Residents and Their Relations—Real Progress—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1869.

Returning to Florence I find the talk is of Ministerial changes about to be made. The Italian Cabinet is in a state of what a semi-official journal calls permanent crisis. A Minister does not get warm in his seat before an effort is made to push him from it; an effort which for the most insufficient reasons only too often succeeds. At present, Signor PIRONTI, the Minister of Justice, who a little while ago was so much blamed for removing from one place to another Judges of Courts, and Signor FERRARIS, the Minister of the Interior, are expected to retire, if they have not already given in their resignations. The acceptance of office by the latter was a few months back regarded as the sign of the reconciliation of one of the opposing factions, of which Signor FERRARIS was the leader. If his work is done, and the party of the *Permanente* is erased from the list of political organizations, the country will have little cause of anxiety on account of the present change.

ROME.

From Rome we hear that the first stone of the monument which PIUS IX. has decided to raise on the Janiculum Hill, in honor of the General Council, was placed, with ceremonies, on Thursday last. A great many of the Bishops already arrived, were present, and the Cardinal BERARDI conducted the ceremonial. The monument will have for its principal section a great shaft of African marble, of rare quality, taken out of the ancient Roman Emporium, in which excavations are still going on. On the column a statue of St. Peter will be placed, and at the base the effigy of PIUS IX. About a year, it is supposed, will be necessary for the completion of the monument, and the conjecture is ventured that the Council will be continued that length of time, so the Bishops will be able before leaving Rome to be present at the inauguration. It is rather a new thing for honors to be paid to what has not yet taken place; but the present Pope is fond of novelties, and especially of such as are calculated to make a sensation. The pageant connected with the crowning of the monument will also bring back a crowd of lay visitors to Rome. For the present year the tide has already set in that direction, and the next month will carry it up to full flood. Every nook in the habitable part of the Eternal City will be taken possession of; indeed, most of the best places are already engaged, and the Romans will have a good harvest.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RESIDENTS.

Anyone who has lived many years on the Continent of Europe, must have observed the great changes which the relations of resident Americans and Englishmen have undergone. The time was when travelers of these two nationalities met, or moved, as members of the same great community. Wherever there was an English pastor, whether at Dresden, Paris, Rome, or Florence, the members of the two Anglo-Saxon communities worshiped together. If there was a club established in either of these cities, these Americans and Englishmen met on common ground. All this is now changed. In the principal cities of Europe where Americans are temporarily found, they have churches and clubs of their own, and at their social reunions fewer English than foreigners of other nationalities are seen. Our countrymen have not only bankers and clergymen, but physicians, and even "tooth doctors," of their own. It is a proof that the nation is growing great, and the feeling of nationality becoming more and more intense. But is it true that the two divisions of the great Anglo-Saxon family are destined to drift further and further away from each other? Such, indeed, seems to be the tendency. Many of our country people find themselves more at home with Germans and Russians, Frenchmen and Italians, than with those of the elder branch of their own race. Is the fact to be regretted, and can it lead to any harmful results? Probably to neither. Contact with foreigners, and a use of their languages, must be a part of the national discipline. The English contribution box will receive fewer American dollars than formerly, which to them will be the most serious loss—the truth might as well be confessed—while to Americans, socially, if not morally, the change may also be a loss. English people do not find all the Americans they meet agreeable to associate with, and our country people know there are some Englishmen not quite to their taste. After all the tiresome talk, a thousand times repeated, about the two nations being one, the fact still stands that there is a space which separates the two as wide as the waves of the Atlantic.

There can be no doubt that our war helped to bring about present results. Socially and morally, more than politically, the conduct of England was most unfortunate. The classes which are looked up to as the legislators of opinion said to Americans, if you are going to the devil we will do all we can to help you; as now they say, if you are determined to be the most powerful nation in the world, we will make of you, if possible, a convenience for our own security and profit.

In an excursion of a week or two which I have lately made on the northern Italian lakes I have had new proof of this almost jealous separation of American and English travelers. On the decks of the steamers they establish themselves in colonies, and as the groups regard each other with an almost hostile scowl, the expression, "they are Americans," "they are English," is heard from both sides. This half-blood, or half-breed observer and writer is inclined to regret the separation every time he has a new proof of it, such as these to which allusion has been made.

The American element is now everywhere seen and felt in Europe and its important influence acknowledged. We are no longer objects of curiosity, for the last man has left the scene who supposes that the American is an Indian or negro, or wears any other than the European hue. We are allowed to pass quietly on, no longer objects of prying observation.

REAL PROGRESS.

I might as well here mention a fact to prove that real progress is making in Italy, and that American ideas are getting a foothold. The American rocking-chair is introduced, and, after the first prejudice overcome, is now fairly established in favor. It is sold in the shops, and is already in many houses. When a few were first introduced by American families living here, they were looked upon by the natives as something ridiculous; but it was not long before it was found out there was something at the bottom too thoroughly comfortable to be laughed at, and the prospect now is that before long this American "institution" will be in full swing. The Yankee has been spinning on the hind legs of conventional European chairs long enough, to the peril of his own neck and the astonishment of all lookers on. If he could have his way every throne in Europe would soon be on rockers, and society would be tilted out of its middle-age perpendicularity. With the innovation of rockers society will be sure soon to lose its stiffness, and we shall have the credit of giving to the nations the first push or oscillation. Thus we are taking European civility off its legs and putting it into a state of oscillation; and with so much rhythm added we are only to wait to see if VICTOR HUGO's project of a United States of Europe may not be carried out.

THE SEASON.

We are now enjoying some delicious Autumn weather. The grapes are all gathered and their juices pressed into garnet and amber-colored wine. The glory of the year is dying on the hills. The atmosphere flashes with a brilliancy known even here only at this season of the year. The sky, with the changing aspects of the day, runs through all the gradations of blue tint, from *lapis lazuli* to turquoise and soft pearl. Nature all around us is pouring out beauty from overflowing urns. The solace of beauty is left us when every other fails. Visitors are beginning to come to Italy, and Bishops and other humbler pilgrims are setting their faces toward Rome. The eyes of whole nations will soon be turned in that direction. ANGELICO.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

British Views of Mr. Boutwell's Debt Policy.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

President GRANT's Secretary of the Treasury has no romantic views as to the power of the mere beauty of honesty fascinating his fellow-countrymen into discharging their just debts. He has just been pleading for payment of the United States public debt in coin, on the ground of the injury which any other policy must do to the nation itself. The public creditor, he is generous enough to acknowledge, also has his rights; but the whole force of his argument is directed to proving how petty would be the profit the public debtor would derive from violating them. In itself, the fact that an argument for paying a debt should be necessary is not very reassuring to the creditor. To hear that statesmen are defending the propriety of paying national debts is hardly more agreeable than to be told by a friend that he has been defending one's reputation against certain malicious scandals. If, moreover, an apology for national honesty has to be made, the creditor is generally so egotistical as to expect to find his right to repayment figuring in a more prominent place than the corner to which Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL relegates it. Unfortunately, the question of the obligation to execute the contract between the State and the public creditors, according to the sense in which it was understood by the latter when they lent their money, has been raised in the Union. The obligation has been disputed so loudly, and from such high places, that it may be mock modesty in an American politician to affect to ignore the doubt. We think however, the Secretary to the Treasury might with advantage have upheld the positive title of the creditors to repayment, apart from any question whether or no repayment will ultimately be for the debtor's benefit. Possibly Mr. BOUTWELL considered that when it becomes necessary for a Finance Minister to contend against repudiation the time is past for appealing to any but selfish instincts. But if mere interest is to be appealed to, it is scarcely worth while appealing to such transcendental interests as Mr. BOUTWELL calls to the aid of his argument. The politicians who are ready to make political capital out of schemes for giving the creditors of the United States something less than what they bargained for are, we apprehend, far beyond the power of appreciating such a plea as that repudiatson would debase the national character. We are ourselves entirely of Mr. BOUTWELL's opinion that for the United States to pay their debt in anything but coin would develop in the American people, not now alone, but in the future, a baneful disregard of right and of the principles underlying individual and public prosperity. The inclination to treat public obligations as binding only so long as the one party benefits by them must, like a name cut in bark, spread and grow with the growth of the nation. Arguments of this kind, however, raise a false issue, and have a dangerous tendency to lead those for whose behoof they are used to fancy that in not acting like rogues they will be doing something very heroic and magnanimous. Provided that a nation does keep its faith, it may not matter very much that it has gratified its vanity at the same time. But it is exceedingly easy for it to slide from the belief that a particular course would be simply chivalrous into prudential calculations that charity begins at home, and that the generous act for which credit is taken may be put off to better times. It is not, then, from any want of sympathy with Mr. BOUTWELL's patriotic alarm as to the evil consequences of attempts to shuffle out of the letter of the compact with the public creditor that we are sorry he did not put the plea he deduces from the high destinies of the great Republic second, and give the chief place to the prosaic claims of "the men who have taken the people's promises." But we think it cruel kindness in any American statesman to tempt his countrymen into performing so ordinary a duty as paying their debts by telling them that they will thereby be earning the glory of patriotism. The obligation cannot be put too simply and nakedly. It is a duty which the American people owes primarily to the creditor. We will not believe that the nation, as such, requires to have any other reason besides the creditor's right pointed out to it.

Arguments of this sort are, in fact, of force neither with repudiators, nor with non-repudiators. The latter would not heed them, and the former would not understand them. Mr. BOUTWELL's arguments are meant for the benefit and instruction of that part of the American people which represents the debtors; but all arguments for paying public debts converge to the public creditor's advantage, as their common centre. So long as he receives his interest and can recover his principal, he will not analyze minutely the reasons assigned for acting justly and honestly by him. But it is of importance, if not for the present individual creditors, yet for the general interests both of America and of Europe, that the American people should settle down into a frame of mind more consistent with the sanctity of the rights of creditors than Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL's well-intentioned remarks imply to be their case at present. They must recognize the truth that money borrowed is to be presumed worth the terms on which it was originally lent, and that the terms of a loan are determined once for all at the time when it is contracted. It is for the interest of European capitalists that they should be able to invest money in America with confidence. A land with almost unlimited resources, as yet comparatively undeveloped, furnishes a profitable field for the investment of capital from countries with large accumulated wealth. In investing capital there they become, as it were, partners with the American people. They gain by receiving larger profits than they would have obtained from the same capital at home. America, however, whose natural resources, but for this advance of capital, must have remained idle and latent, gains infinitely more. But whatever implies a disposition in the American people to take to itself a liberty to revise the terms of a loan, whether public or private, at a later period, and to repudiate the partnership based upon it as soon as the speculation is beginning to become valuable, repulses capital, and in the same degree throws back the development of American wealth. The only sound rule to give capital courage to permeate thoroughly the territories of the Union is that "a bargain is a bargain," and that it is a sufficient reason why the one party is bound to keep it that the other party to it has made his arrangements on the faith of its being kept. This is a principle which is perfectly consistent with Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL's plea for payments in coin, on the ground of the evil example which payment in greenbacks would prove to the countless unborn millions of American citizens; but it seems to us one which is a good deal simpler and safer for State financiers to insist upon.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Oct. 26 in Paris—All Quiet on the Seine.

Paris (Oct. 26) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

In spite of the unwise proclamation of the Prefect of Police the day has passed off quietly. Luckily in the morning there was a heavy fall of rain. A few shops in the Faubourg St. Antoine and other turbulent quarters are reported to have remained with their shutters closed till about 10 A. M., when, seeing that nothing threatened, the timid proprietors opened their houses and went on with business. The excitement in the quarters above alluded to was of no importance, and but few of those hideous faces which only appear when revolution stalks abroad were to be seen. The police prevented the people from forming groups, and found no difficulty in carrying out their orders. About one o'clock the sun broke out, but hatched no symptoms of disturbance. The gardens of the Tuileries were more crowded than usual, as also the Place de la Concorde, where M. GAGNE was expected to make a wild political speech. He kept his word, and was allowed to hold forth in perfect liberty at the foot of the obelisk where once stood the altar of freedom. This harmless madman, much to the amusement of the crowd, declared his desire to "extirper des corps," beginning with the Corps Legislatif. His rounded periods were greeted with shouts of laughter, and rewarded with a shower of coppers. This was one of the very few incidents of the day, and might have been witnessed by the Emperor from the terrace of the Tuileries, where he was seen walking shortly afterward leaning on the arm of an aide-de-camp. From the corner of the terrace, where stands the celebrated orangery, His Majesty could view the Corps Législatif, and convince himself that M. DE KERATRY and his friends kept their promise and held aloof from its doors; only four Deputies entered the building during the day, and none of them belonged to the Opposition. It is hardly to be supposed that the Government really expected any disturbance, and they will be derided for their precautions, as was M. PINARD last year for massing troops in the old debtors' prison of Clichy. It was remarked that a good many political personages were seen peering through the blinds of the Ministry of Marine, which looks on the Place de la Concorde, but they have had a dull time of it, except when M. GAGNE was haranguing his scanty audience. The Liberal Press is delighted at the way in which the day passed over, and is proud of the true constitutional feeling which animated all classes, replacing street fighting and barricades. It boasts that the Opposition journals have prevented all the mischief contemplated, and that they have been of more use to the Government than if fifty prosecutions had taken place. This evening the boulevards are perfectly quiet. The Parisians seem determined to take M. RASPAIL's latest advice, to fight their battles with their voting-papers.

Another correspondent sends us the following account: "Crossing the Pont de la Concorde, between 1 and 2 o'clock, in company with hundreds of other idlers, I noticed an unusual gathering at the end of the Rue Royale, the Champs Elysées, and in the Place de la Concorde—perhaps a thousand respectable-looking persons in detached groups upon the pavement, with some hundreds of blouses and paletôts, lounging against the balustrades, the angles of the basins of the fountains, or lolling over the stone parapets of the quays; every one of whom was looking intently across the Seine in the direction of the Palais Bourbon. The bridge itself was crowded; still I observed only some half dozen sergents-de-ville upon it, with perhaps half a score of others in the neighborhood of the approaches on either side. Across the river were hundreds of curious persons, among whom were a considerable sprinkling of the feebler sex, all braving the bitter cold wind that was blowing across the river, but keeping within a respectful distance of the palace of the Corps Legislatif, as though, remembering the knuckle dusters of June last on the boulevards, they were anxious to secure a ready retreat, should circumstances render this advisable.

The two iron gateways of the palace were flung wide open, as if by way of invitation to M. RASPAIL and his huissier to present themselves. One of the *corps* of municipal scavengers was busily sweeping away the fallen Autumn leaves that bestrewed the pathway. Only a single sentry was on guard, but the palace footmen in their scarlet and gold waistcoats mustered strong. A couple of them had posted themselves up the long flight of steps, two others were chatting familiarly with some Police agents in plain clothes in front of the *concierge's* lodge, and one, as if in defiance of the entire Republican Party, was smoking a black cutty pipe in the garden with his hands thrust deep into his breeches pockets. It was a good day for the Paris cabmen. There was a continued procession of voitures across the bridge, the occupants of which had evidently driven up to witness the demonstration, but seeing only a solitary sentry, a few flunkeys in red waistcoats, two or three Police agents in plain clothes, and one of the city sweepers vigorously plying his long broom, with a considerable number of respectable people, simply curious like themselves, they gave the drivers orders to wheel round, and threw themselves back in the carriages with a look as if they had been made fools of."

DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

Insurrectionary Proclamations and Movements—Fears of a General Outbreak—Repressive Measures and Acts.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* republishes from the *Goloss* of St. Petersburg, a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the famous Herzegovinian chief, LUKA VOUKALOVITCH, which gives some countenance (it says) to the report that there is a secret understanding between the insurgents in Dalmatia and the Christian populations of Turkey.

"The critical moment," says VOUKALOVITCH, "has arrived. * * * Let us be vigilant and keep our eyes open. * * * On all sides we see nations agitating for the attainment of the objects of their policy. Let us, too, who groan under the yoke of Turkish despotism, enter upon a struggle for independence. Let us show in the struggle that we are unanimous, strong, cautious, and not afraid of our enemies; let us go bravely to the field, and the victory will assuredly be ours." After alluding to the Bulgarian agitation for a national Church free from the influence of the "venal and astute" Greek clergy, VOUKALOVITCH thus continues: "Brethren, you know what it is to fight for religion and liberty. * * * We should make every sacrifice to obtain a clergy animated with our national spirit, proceeding from among ourselves, and encouraging us with their patriotism." The proclamation concludes with a passionate appeal to the Bulgarians and Servians to join the Bosnians and Herzegovinians in a struggle for the recovery of their liberties, and urges "all who can travel" to go from village to village in order to incite the people to rise against their oppressors. The proclamation is dated Odessa, 17th (29th) of September, 1869. The insurrection in Dalmatia broke out a week after, and on the 6th of October a conference took place at Odessa between LUKA VOUKALOVITCH (who has resided there for some time under the protection of the Russian Government,) ANTO DACOVITCH, another well-known refugee from Turkey, just arrived from St. Petersburg, the archimandrite Douchitch of Herzegovina and the Archbishop of Belgrade. This conference appears to be regarded at Odessa as the precursor of a general rising of the southern Slavonians against the dominion of Turkey and Austria. Another proclamation published by the Czech papers, and signed "The Insurrectionary Committee of Cattaro," very plainly states the objects of the Dalmatian insurgents. "We fight," it says, "for a great cause; for our independence, which is dearer to us than life. We wish to be free like our fathers who vanquished the Turks, and we will not lay down our arms until we triumph. * * * Montenegro, do you hear our cry of liberty? Herzegovinians, do you hear our war cry? We are numerous and resolute."

"We understand," says the *Patrie*, "that the Ottoman Government has made numerous arrests in the Herzegovina and Albania. The leaders of a movement which was to have extended over the two Provinces corresponding with the boundary of Cattaro have been arrested. Those leaders were conducted on the 24th to the Fortress of Janina, where they are at present detained. Their arrest has led to discoveries of important stores of arms and ammunition brought from without, and has established beyond any doubt the existence of a Panslavistic movement, which, according to the authors of the projected rising, was destined to extend successively, independently of the circle of Cattaro, to Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Albania, Servia and Montenegro. The accounts sent from Constantinople lead to the opinion that the situation is improved; but if it were to become worse, a combined action would take place on the part of Austria and the Porte, which have just entered into a convention, by which a large number of soldiers is to be massed immediately on the Hungarian frontier, and another on that of Turkey. These forces are, if necessary, to act with vigor and decision, in order to arrest a general insurrection, which, if it expanded, might open the Eastern question and endanger the peace of Europe."

The *Fremdenblatt* has the subjoined: "A letter from Zara, reproduced by one of the Vienna journals, states that everything had been for a long time organised in view of an armed insurrection at Cattaro. The attempt to recruit young men for the service of the Landwehr is said to have been only a pretext, impatiently expected, for the revolt. All on a sudden the most important strategical points were occupied by companies of rebels, each about sixty strong, and the discovery was soon made that the able-bodied population of the territory had for some time past been divided into bands which had already chosen their leaders. As a Moscow journal a short time ago contained this phrase, 'No too high a price can be paid to prevent the Emperor of Austria's journey to the East,' one must admit that the Dalmatian insurrection occurs very seasonably for the views of Russia."

"We have received," says the *Siècle*, "from Bucharest a telegraphic dispatch, the truth of which we can scarcely believe. According to that communication 300 Roumain families, domiciled in the commune of Tofaleni in Transylvania, a commune annexed to Hungary, notwithstanding its right to form part of the United Principalities, have just been turned out of their homes. Thrown on the public road, they present a spectacle of the most fearful misery, women, children and old men being without food or shelter. The author of this account appeals to all the nations of Latin origin to demand the restoration to those unfortunate people of their property. A high functionary whose name is given in this communication has been placed in possession of the lands thus vacated, on the authority of a title open to contestation. This act had caused great agitation at Bucharest and throughout Roumania, and the people accuse Hungary, now that the system of dualism has rendered her all powerful, of harboring projects against the Roumain populations in general, and those of Transylvania in particular. Notwithstanding the trustworthy source from which this account emanates, we await a confirmation before believing in the facts mentioned. Nothing would be more deplorable for the countries on the Danube than an antagonism between the Hungarians and the Roumanians. Statesmen should, on the contrary, employ all their efforts to bring together the two nations by means of treaties and friendly relations. Their hostility, by mutually weakening them, could only be of advantage to Russia, and to the other enemies of the free populations on the Danube."

"A telegram from Vienna," says the *Constitutionnel*, "informs us that the insurrection in Dalmatia has not been suppressed, and that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH delayed for one day his departure for Constantinople, in order to meet at Pesth his Ministers in Council. At that meeting the measures to be taken were to be resolved on. It appears that in Vienna but a limited faith is attached to the promises of the Prince of MONTENEGRO. It is certain that the Dalmatian insurgents are reinforced by large numbers of the inhabitants of Montenegro and of the Herzegovina. They some days back made a diversion towards the frontiers of Albania, but that change of ground will not be long favorable to them. The Ottoman authorities have taken all necessary measures to prevent an incursion upon Turkish territory, so that the insurgents will have to face the Austrian troops upon ground which allows the employment of cavalry and especially of artillery. In a word, the Cabinet of Vienna, while preparing for energetically suppressing the Dalmatian rising, does not appear to attach much importance to it."

CUBA.

What General Jordan Says of the Army—Clothing for the People and Arms and Ammunition for the Soldiers Wanted—The Character of the Patriots—Letter from General Cavada.

Señor JOSE MORALES LEMUS, the Cuban Envoy to this country, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington. He received a large mail from the Cespedes Government by the last steamer, and thus is in possession of late news from nearly every jurisdiction of the island claimed by the revolutionists. The general report from all portions of the Central and Eastern Departments is that more arms are wanted, and that the numbers of the revolutionists are constantly multiplying.

WHAT GENERAL JORDAN REPORTS.

It is learned that General THOMAS JORDAN writes to Colonel HARRINGTON, of Chicago, as follows:

GUAIMARO, Oct. 19, 1869.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Nearly two months since I addressed a letter to a house in New-York, in which I represented the great need that the Cubans have of supplies of clothing for men, women and children, medicines, arms and munitions of war. I am gratified to find that this appeal of mine has met with an effective response, and that already a number of cases of clothing material have been landed in the Bay of Nipe from a schooner bound for Sisal, Mexico, from New-York.

I wish, Colonel, that there were hundreds of such responses, and that there were a hundred American pens with me here to represent the situation—to depict better than can I the picture of this civil war. While we have no absolute need of foreign soldiers of any kind to carry this struggle to successful fruition, we do need supplies. As near as I am able to calculate, we have 26,800 men who have arms, and I state in perfect sincerity that we could use immediately 75,000 stands of arms, and with that number in our hands could end this war in ninety days. We have not wasted our armies nor materials in attacking large cities—seaports I mean; because, even though we took them, it would be at a sacrifice of life of our trained soldiers, with a perfect knowledge that we could not hold them, for the reason that we have no artillery to defend them against the Spanish Navy. Puerto Principe and all interior towns we have so closely besieged that they are really of no avail to our enemy except the name of holding them. We occasionally are benefited by it, for in their attempts to send them supplies we often capture their trains.

There are men of great mind and brain in this cause. The Cuban patriots as a people are men of a higher class than any other Spanish Americans. They are, the most of them, all the leaders at least, men who have received their education either in the United States or in Europe. They are comprehensive, able and devoted to their cause. I observe that there exists a doubt in the minds of a few citizens of the United States of the extinction of slavery in this island. Slavery was abolished when the standard of revolt was raised, and again by the twenty-fourth article of the Constitution of this Republic. There are 40,000 liberated slaves now following our camps. Thousands of them are armed with *machetas*, a half hatchet and half meat ax. They have shown a willingness to meet the enemy in the open field with such weapons only as these.

But what I most desired to call your attention to, is our great need of clothing for our people. I feel assured that if this pressing want of these worthy people was well understood in the United States, that there would such a tide of contributions of materials and money be poured upon us as would relieve all our wants and secure for the Cubans an early triumph over the truly barbarous Spaniard.

I wish this might be brought before the American ladies. I wish that they might comprehend how 20,000 Cuban ladies are living an aboriginal life, half naked and but poorly sheltered, as the forests and hill sides and spreading palm trees can shelter them. Such an army of self denying ladies was never before assembled on earth. Their devotion knows no parallel except in the lives of our Revolutionary mothers. I hope the whole American people may realize the situation of these people—their wants, sufferings, devotion and worthiness—and then aid them.

I wish I had the time to write you much more. But as our messenger can only carry a very small parcel, I am obliged to close this letter. You may address me, care of the Cuban Junta, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Yours, most truly,
THOMAS JORDAN,
Adjutant-General Army of Cuba.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Spanish Bank reports as follows: Liabilities—Bank bills payable at sight, $21,574,105 00; current accounts against the bank, $3,918,726 28; dividends due stockholders, $37,321 25. Total, $25,530,152 53. Its capital is $5,000,000. It also holds Government promises to pay for $9,572,776 03. The exact resources which the bank commands according to its last report is only $3,408,482 51.

LETTER FROM GENERAL CAVADA.

In late letters General ADOLFO CAVADA, commanding the district of Cienfuegos, writes as follows:

"My men are behaving admirably. In fact, I confess I have always rather underrated their courage. My greatest difficulty is restraining them from undertaking rash enterprises. The stories you read of in Spanish papers are most all nonsense. I have made attacks on three times our number in the open field; have attacked intrenched positions and captured them. I have not always obtained complete success owing to the want of artillery to reduce the enemy in his fortifications. We have no lawless men, nor do I tolerate them. I have signed the death warrant of several *bandoleros*, (bandits,) and have rid my district of such pests by such acts of stern justice.

I have been informed that planters who have sent to the United States for arms have been refused them by American manufacturers. I hope this is true for the credit of American principles, for it would be a strange anomaly that Americans should furnish arms to put in the hands of slaves to fight against their own liberties.

Planters are trembling as the season approaches for making their crops, with the certainty of not being able to gather them. They know that we can prevent them from grinding their cane, and we will do so. No force can prevent our burning the cane fields, and nothing can avert the terrible measure except recognition by the United States and a supply of arms, which will enable us to carry on and end the war in a different way. The Spanish Government places its strongest reliance on carrying on the war, on the revenues derived from planters and the products of confiscated estates. We must cripple its resources. All must suffer in these cases, and sad necessities become imperative in a war of this kind. The Spaniards spare nothing in their course. Every house and hut and every grain of corn, rice and other materials of subsistence they come across that they do not immediately require they destroy. But, thanks to the exhaustless fertility of our soil, this reckless, useless barbarity has not nor ever will produce the effect they desire, for as fast as they destroy our people replant, and so far as their reducing us by hunger, the necessaries of life are nothing and wasting for want of consumers. We are anxiously watching for the action the United States will take this Autumn. I have my old faith in that Government, but time is moving on and every day is precious. We watch every passing event over there, for though we are determined to win, humanity revolts at the system of war imposed on us by our enemies, and we desire to save our beautiful country from further destruction.

There is no improvement in their manner of conducting the war. The Spaniards commit more barbarities than ever. They become fiendish in their despair, and seem to outdo all that history has recorded of them. Some days ago they burned one of our countrymen to death, first mutilating his body; another horrible act was committed by the Visaines on the person of a highly respectable lady, the wife of Señor SEGUNDINO GONZALEZ, whose house in the woods was surrounded by the villains. The abominable deed beggars description. Many murdered bodies have been discovered within the past few days. The want of arms—our only want—to put an end to these monstrosities at times almost crazes me. So far none of the great Generals sent against us have planned anything that shows military talent. All their vast combinations have fallen through and have been contemptible in results.

MORE ABOUT THE MORMONS.

The Expulsion of the Editors—What is Thought of Honest Differences of Opinion in "Zion."

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1869.

There is a rumpus in the "Camp of Israel," and the "Saints" are troubled. But it bodes well for the dawning freedom of thought and of conscience among this deluded and fanatical people. The editors and proprietors of the *Utah Magazine* have just been excommunicated from the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," for attempted free expression of thought on purely secular matters. The "Saints" are directed by BRIGHAM YOUNG "not to patronize or read the said magazine." Now the "head and front of the offending" of said editors is this, and nothing more, to wit:

The Church authority—which is BRIGHAM YOUNG, "the Prophet, Seer and Revelator"—has always discouraged the opening and developing of the mineral resources of Utah Territory, and has thus signified his sovereign will to his obedient Saints. The editors of the magazine have taken a different view, and have dared to advocate the development of the mineral wealth. The same Church authority, in the plenitude of his benevolence, insists upon the reduction of the price of labor in this Territory. The editors of the magazine have dared to express a different opinion. Whereupon the "Prophet" is filled with wrath that any of his subjects should presume to have an opinion adverse to his, not only upon Church matters, but on matters wholly temporal.

On the 23d inst. these editors were arraighed before the "High Council" for apostacy and heresy, and were tried and expelled from the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

He who desires to see an absolute slavery of soul and body, fully equal to that of the dark ages under the reign of the most beastly of Popes, let him come to "Zion." A few incidents of the trial of those editors before the "High Council" will give some idea of the tyranny and blasphemy of this "High Council" under the dictation of the "Prophet." After the charge of apostacy had been preferred by Elder GEORGE Q. CANNON, on the ground of articles in the magazine, containing views on financial questions differing with those of BRIGHAM YOUNG, as well as on account of an expressed belief that members of the Church had not only a right to think, but to express their ideas on such subjects, the question was put by the editors to Elder CANNON, one of the Council, whether it was apostacy to differ honestly with BRIGHAM YOUNG? To which be replied: "It is apostacy to differ honestly with BRIGHAM YOUNG. A man may be honest even in hell."

D. H. WELLS, also one of the Council, said, in relation to the above question, "You might as well ask the question whether a man had a right to differ honestly with the Almighty!"

ELI B. KELSEY, one of the Council, was instantly cut off from the Church simply for voting against the expulsion of the editors. Now, to understand the full force, in this community, of an expulsion from the Church, and the effect of the order to the "Saints" not to patronize or to read the proscribed magazine, you must know that this people have been taught to believe, and do believe, that BRIGHAM YOUNG is the vicegerent of God on earth, and is infallible in all temporal as well as spiritual things.

These editors feel themselves in danger of personal violence, and even assassination, by the pious and fanatical "Saints," for to take their lives would not be shedding "innocent blood," according to Mormonism. The proscription of the *Utah Magazine* will be strictly observed by ninety-nine in every hundred of the "Saints," and hence it will probably utterly ruin the proprietors financially. While we Gentiles rejoice at the little spasmodic efforts of those editors for free thought, yet we have not much sympathy for them, for they still believe in Mormonism—in the divinity of JOSEPH SMITH's bible, and polygamy, and advocate them in their magazine. One of them has four so-called wives, and hence is in the meshes of the "whoredom of Babylon."

It is to be hoped that the strong arm of the Government will this Winter do somthing to suppress this "twin relic of barbarism," and free this ignorant and stupid people from their manacles.

LOUISIANA FINANCES.

Bonds Issued by the State—A Statement by Governor Warmoth.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3, 1869.

In answer to the editorial in the *Bulletin* and the letter of the Auditor of Public Accounts, in yesterday morning's edition, I desire to publish a statement of the bonds issued, taken from the Treasurer's books and certified to by him.

Mr. WICKLIFFE was officially informed of the sale of the 1,586 levee bonds, and the proceeds of the sale passed through his office to the Treasurer.

In relation to the Penitentiary bonds, I sent him the following letter when I issued them, and it was duly delivered to him:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 20, 1869.

Hon. G. M. Wickliffe, State Auditor.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in pursuance of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of an act entitled "An act ratifying the lease of the Penitentiary to Messrs. HUGER & JONES," &c., approved March 5, 1869, I have this day issued to HUGER & JONES, lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary, 500 Penitentiary bonds, from No. 1 to No. 500, inclusive. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, dated March 1, 1869, and payable in forty years, and bear seven per cent. interest per annum. Each bond has attached eighty coupons of $35 each, and payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of September and the 1st day of March. You are respectfully requested to register said bonds in your books, as required by law. Respectfully,

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS, November, 1869.

This is to certify that the following described bonds, issued to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, Louisiana State Penitentiary, and North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, are duly registered in the books of this office.

AU. DUBUCLET, State Treasurer.

Dated March 1, 1869, signed by H. C. Warmoth, Governor; G. E. Bovee, Secretary of State; due March 1, 1899, 120 bonds of the State, of $1,000 each, Nos. 121 to 240, inclusive, payable thirty years after date, issued to Mississippi and Mexican Ship Canal Company, or bearer, with 7 3-10 interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-Orleans or New-York. To each of said bonds are attached sixty coupons of $36 50, the first of which becomes due Sept. 1, 1869, under Act 116 of 1869. Delivered April 29, 1869, $120,000.

Dated March 1, 1869, signed by H. C. Warmoth, Governor; G. E. Bovee, Secretary of State; due March 1, 1899—119 bonds of the State, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2 to 120, inclusive, same as above, $119,000.

Dated March 1, 1869, signed by H. C. Warmoth, Governor; G. E. Bovee, Secretary of State; due March 1, 1899—60 bonds of this State, of $1,000 each, Nos. 241 to 300, inclusive, same as the above, $60,000.

Total, 254 bonds.

Dated March 1, 1869, signed by H. C. Warmoth, Governor; G. E. Bovee, Secretary of State; due March 1, 1909—500 bonds of the State, of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 500, inclusive, payable 40 years after date, issued to Messrs. Huger & Jones, under Act —, with 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the cities of New-Orleans or New-York. To each of said bonds are attached 80 coupons of $35 each, the first of which is due Sept. 1, 1869, $500,000.

Dated May 20, 1869, signed by H. C. Warmoth, Governor; A. Dubuclet, Treasurer; G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor; G. E. Bovee, Secretary of State; due May 20, 1909—246 bonds of the State of Louisiana, of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 246, inclusive, issued to North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, under Act No. 102 of 1868, payable — years after date. To each of the bonds are attached 79 coupons of $40, 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, Oct. 1 and April 1, the first of which is due Oct. 1, 1869. Delivered May 28, 1869, $246,000.

Dated May 20, 1869, signed by H. C. Warmoth, Governor; A. Dubuclet, Treasurer; G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor; G. E. Bovee, Secretary of State; due May 20, 1909—4 bonds of the State, of $1,000 each, Nos. 247 to 250, inclusive, same as the above. Delivered Oct. 12, 1869, $4,000.

Dated May 20, 1869, signed by H. C. Warmoth, Governor; A. Dubuclet, Treasurer; G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor; G. E. Bovee, Secretary of State; due May 20, 1909—24 bonds, same as above, Nos. 253 to 276, inclusive, with 78 coupons attached, same as above, the first of which is due April 1, 1870. Delivered Oct. 12, 1869, $24,000.

In regard to the $4,000,000 levee bonds, issued in accordance with Act No. 115, of 1867, all were recorded with the exception of the 1,586 levee bonds, which were sold in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 138, of 1868, by a Commission appointed by the General Assembly, the report of which was made to the Auditor, and by his order the Treasurer received the amount realized from the sale. The interest on the whole series, amounting in the aggregate to $240,000 annually, has been and is promptly paid by the Treasurer.

The bonds issued in aid of the Mexican Gulf Canal are not by law required to be registered in the books of the Auditor, but only in the office of the Treasurer.

Section 28, Revised Statutes, page 26, says: "He (meaning the Auditor) shall have full access to the books of the Treasurer, and to all offices of the State, for the inspection of all books, accounts and papers which may concern the duties of his office."

If the Auditor, with all the official information which he has received of the issue of these bonds, and with full access to the books of the Treasurer, whose office is in the same building, has not registered them, the neglect is his own, and ought only to reflect on him. One thing is certain, and that is not a single bond of the State has been issued without authority of law during my administration, and the interest has been and will be promptly paid.

Respectfully, H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

NEW PUBLIACTIONS.

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS; OR, FORTY YEARS' RECOLLECTIONS OF P. T. BARNUM. Written by himself. Hartford: J. B. BURR & Co. 1869.

Some fifteen years ago Mr. BARNUM published an autobiography, a few sketches and fragments of which reappear in the present volume. This fact is candidly admitted in the preface, with the explanation that the former work being out of print and the plates destroyed, the author felt justified in making use of parts of it, which are, however, accompanied by a much larger amount of entirely fresh material. The book before us is a handsome and portly one of nearly 800 pages, and contains a good deal of strong sense, padded with not a little nonsense. A better illustration of "the style is the man" maxim could hardly be found. *Struggles and Triumphs* is not precisely a model in a literary point of view; but it is clear, direct, often amusing and occasionally instructive. Unfailing good nature—which we imagine has had nearly as much to do with Mr. BARNUM's success as his Yankee shrewdness and energy—is stamped on almost every page, and the readiness to give and take—we might almost say, to be humbugged as well as to humbug—is often laughably exemplified. As an instance, it is refreshing to find the great showman taken in by devices so stale as those he encountered on the field of Waterloo. We quote from page 214, &c.:

"Once upon the ground, our guide, with much gravity, pointed out the place where the Duke of WELLINGTON took his station during a great part of the action; the locality where the reserve of the British Army was stationed; the spot where NAPOLEON placed his favorite guard; the little mound on which was erected a temporary observatory for his use during the battle; the portion of the field at which BLUCHER entered with the Prussian Army; the precise location of the Scotch Greys; the spot where fell Sir ALEXANDER GORDON, Lieutenant-Colonel CANNING and many others of celebrity. I asked him if he could tell me where Captain Tippitywichet, of the Connecticut Fusileers, was killed. "Oui, Monsieur," he replied, with perfect confidence, for he felt bound to know, or to pretend to know, every particular. He then proceeded to point out exactly the spot where my unfortunate Connecticut friend had breathed his last. After indicating the locations where some twenty more fictitious friends from Coney Island, New-Jersey, Cape Cod and Saratoga Springs, had given up the ghost, we handed him his commission and declined to give him further trouble. STRATTON grumbled at the imposition as he handed out a couple of francs for the information received.

Upon quitting the battlefield we were accosted by a dozen persons of both sexes with baskets on their arms or bags in their hands, containing relics of the battle for sale. These consisted of a great variety of implements of war, pistols, bullets, &c., besides brass French sagies, buttons, &c. I purchased a number of them for the Museum, and STRATTON was equally liberal in obtaining a supply for his friends in 'Old Bridgeport.' We also purchased maps of the battle ground, pictures of the triumphal mound surmounted by the colossal Belgic Lion in bronze, &c., &c. These frequent and renewed taxations annoyed STRATTON very much, and as he handed out a five-franc piece to the guide for a guide book,' he remarked, that 'he guessed the battle of Waterloo had cost a darned sight more since it was fought than it did before!'"

As might be expected, many celebrities are mentioned in the book, and the accounts of some among them are interesting reading. Mr. BARNUM does not in all cases conceal his personal animosities, and considering his fund of good humor and animal spirits, and, it may be added, his great experience, this strikes one as singular. With some of the objects of his wrath, however, disagreement was recent, and perhaps in future editions cooler tints will be allowed to predominate in their pictures. Puffs of the author are characteristically numerous; and although, of course, in almost any other case these might come more gracefully from any other source, they seem perfectly appropriate in an autobiography of Mr. BARNUM. The ensuing flowery panegyric from the author of *Vanity Fair* is new to us and probably to our readers:

"When the late WILLIAM M. THACKERAY made his first visit to the United States, I think in 1852, he called on me at the Museum with a letter of introduction from our mutual friend ALBERT SMITH. He spent an hour with me, mainly for the purpose of asking my advice in regard to the management of the course of lectures on 'The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century,' which he proposed to deliver, as he did afterward, with very great success, in the principal cities of the Union. I gave him the best advice I could as to management, and the cities he ought to visit, for which he was very grateful, and he called on me whenever he was in New-York. I also saw him repeatedly when he came to America the second time with his admirable lectures on 'The Four Georges,' which it will be remembered, he delivered in the United States in the season of 1855-56, before he read these lectures to audiences in Great Britain. My relations with this great novelist, I am proud to say, were cordial and intimate; and now, when I called upon him, in 1857, at his own house he grasped me heartily by the hand and said:

'Mr. BARNUM, I admire you more than ever. I have read the accounts in the papers of the examination, you underwent in the New-York Courts, and the positive pluck you exhibit under your pecuniary embarrassments is worthy of all praise. You would never have received credit for the philosophy you manifest, if these financial misfortunes had not overtaken you.'

I thanked him for his compliment, and he continued:

'But tell me, BARNUM, are you really in need of present assistance? for if you are you must be helped.'

'Not in the least,' I replied, laughing; 'I need more money in order to get out of bankruptcy, and I intend to earn it; but so far as daily bread is concerned, I am quite at ease, for my wife is worth $30,000 or $40,000.'

'Is it possible?' he exclaimed, with evident delight; 'well, now, you have lost all my sympathy; why, that is more than I ever expect to be worth; I shall be sorry for you no more.'"

An amiable trait in Mr. BARNUM is his willingness to recognize and even to advertise merit in others, although it be in his own specialities. He writes, indeed, with a fraternal appreciation of other great men whom he chanced to find engaged in gulling the public, and went so far at times as to give them the benefit of his own more practiced sagacity, for the purpose of placing their talent in a better market. No man can be called altogether selfish who does such deeds as that narrated on p. 470, &c.:

"When I was in London, in 1858, I was passing down Holborn with an English friend and came to the 'penny shows.' They had immense cartoons outside, portraying the wonderful curiosities to be seen 'all for a penny.' Being a little in the 'show line' myself, I said 'let us go in here.' We soon found ourselves in the presence of the illustrious showman, and he proved to be the sharpest man in that line I had ever met. He told us some extraordinary stories in reference to his bearded ladies, his albinos, and his armadillos, which we could hardly believe, but thought it better to believe it than look after the proof. He finally begged to call our attention to some wax statuary, and showed us a lot of the vilest and filthiest wax figures imaginable. They looked as if they had not seen water since the deluge.

'What is there so wonderful about your statuary?' I asked.

'I beg you not to speak so satirically,' he replied, 'Sir, these are not Mme. TUSSAUD's wax figures, all covered with gilt and tinsel and imitation diamonds, and copied from engravings and photographs. Mine, Sir, were taken from life. Whenever you look upon one of those figures, you may consider that you are looking upon the living individual.'

Glancing casually at them, I saw one labeled 'HENRY VIII.,' and feeling a little curious upon seeing that it looked like CALVIN EDSON, the living skeleton, I said:

'Do you call that "HENRY VIII. ?"'

He replied, 'Certainly, Sir; it was taken from life at Hampton Court by special order of His Majesty, on such a day.'

He would have given the hour of the day if I had inquired; I said 'everybody knows that "HENRY VIII." was a great stout old King, and that figure is lean and lank; what do you say to that?'

'Why,' he replied, 'you would be lean and lank yourself, if you sat there as long as he has.'

There was no resisting such arguments. I said to my English friend, 'let us quit, for I do not feel him who I am; I show the white feather; he beats me.'

He followed us to the door, and seeing the rabble in the street he called out, 'ladies and gentlemen, I beg to draw your attention to the respectable character of my visitors,' pointing to us as I walked off. He called upon me a couple of days afterward; told him who I was, and said:

'My friend, you are an excellent showman, but you have selected a bad location.'

He replied, 'This is true, Sir; I feel that all my talents are thrown away; but what can I do?'

'You can go to America,' I replied, 'and you can give full play to you faculties over there; you will find plenty of elbow room in America. I will engage you for two years; after that you will be able to go on your own account.'

He accepted my offer, and remained two years in my New-York Museum. He then went to New-Orleans, and carried on a traveling show business during the Summer. To-day he is worth $60,000, simply because he selected the right location, and also secured the proper locality. The old proverb says, 'Three removes are as bad as a fire,' but when a man is in the fire, there is but little how soon or how often he removes."

Our great showman's pachydermatous qualities have also stood him in good stead in the fight for fame and fortune. His example is here one the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated for those who enter similar battles. A thin skin, a needless sensitiveness, which the great rough world despises if it notices at all, little heeding the choice and delicate qualities wherewith such refinements are apt to be coupled, destroy the prospects of many who, with a little more of the bulldog and a little less of the racer in their composition, might come out victorious. Behold how Mr. BARNUM disarmed even the ruffling bloods of Oxford who, full of ironical contempt, came to his lecture determined to ridicule if not to suppress him:

"At Oxford the large hall was filled half an hour before the time announced for the lecture to begin, and the sale of tickets was stopped. I then stepped upon the platform, and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen: As every seat is occupied and the ticket office is closed, I propose to proceed with my lecture now, and not keep you waiting till the advertised hour.'

'Good for you, old BARNUM,' said one; 'Time is money,' said another; 'Nothing like economy,' came from a third, and other remarks and exclamations followed which excited much laughter in the audience. Holding up my hand as a signal that I was anxious to say something so soon as silence should be restored, I thus addressed my audience:

'Young gentlemen, I have a word or two to say, in order that we may have a thorough understanding between ourselves at the outset. I see symptoms of a pretty jolly time here this evening, and you have paid me liberally for the single hour of my time which is at your service. I am an old traveler and an old showman, and I like to please my patrons. Now, it is quite immaterial to me; you may furnish the entertainment for the hour, or I will endeavor to do so, or we will take portions of the time by turns—you supplying a part of the amusement, and I a part—as we say sometimes in America, "you pays your money, and you takes your choice."'

My auditors were in the best of humor from the beginning, and my frankness pleased them. 'Good for you, old BARNUM,' cried their leader; and I went on with my lecture for some fifteen minutes, when a voice called out:

'Come, old chap! you must be tired by this time: hold up now till we sing "Yankee Doodle,"' whereupon they all joined in that pleasing air with a vigor which showed that they had thoroughly prepared themselves for the occasion, and meanwhile I took a chair and sat down to show them that I was quite satisfied with their manner of passing the time. When the song was concluded, the leader of the party said: 'Now, Mr. BARNUM, you may go ahead again.'

I looked at my watch and quietly remarked, 'Oh! there is time for lots of fun yet; we have nearly half the hour remaining,' and I proceeded with my lecture, or rather a lecture, for I began to adapt my remarks to the audience and the occasion. At intervals of ten minutes or so, came interruptions which I, as my audience saw, fully enjoyed as much as the house did. When this miscellaneous entertainment was concluded, and I stopped short at the end of the hour, a crowd of the young ones pressed forward to shake hands with me, declaring that they had had a 'jolly good time,' while the leader said: 'Stay with us a week, BARNUM, and we will dine you, wine you, and give you full houses every night.' But I was announced to lecture in London the next evening, and I could not accept the pressing invitation, though I would gladly have stayed through the week. They asked me all sorts of questions about America, the Museum, my various shows and successes, and expressed the hope that I would come out of my clock troubles all right.

At least a score of them pressed me to breakfast with them next morning, but I declined, till one young gentleman put it on this purely personal ground: 'My dear Sir, you must breakfast with me; I have almost split my throat in screaming here to-night, and it is only fair that you should repay me by coming to see me in the morning.' This appeal was irresistible, and at the appointed time I met him and half a dozen of his friends at his table, and we spent a very pleasant hour together. They complimented me on the tact and equanimity I had exhibited the previous evening, but I replied; 'Oh! I was quite inclined to have you enjoy your fun, and came fully prepared for it.'"

Policy, in a word, has been Mr. BARNUM's guiding star. In matters of business he never allowed himself, even under great provocation, to show temper, and there can be no doubt that he found profit in so prudent a self-control. There may be two opinions as to the effect of such an unswerving principle on manliness and frankness of character; there can be, unhappily, but one as to its worldly wisdom. Where another man would have lost a customer forever our author did nothing of the kind, *e. g.*:

"One of the ushers in my Museum once told me he intended to whip a man who was in the lecture room as soon as he came out.

'What for?' I inquired.

'Because he said I was no gentleman,' replied the usher.

'Never mind,' I replied, 'he pays for that, and you will not convince him you are a gentleman by whipping him. I cannot afford to lose a customer, and you will please tell him he will never visit the Museum again, and he will induce friends to go with him to other places of amusement instead of this, and thus, you see, I should be a serious loser.'

'But he insulted me,' muttered the usher.

'Exactly,' I replied, 'and if he owned the Museum, and you had paid him for the privilege of visiting it, and he had then insulted you, there might be some reason in your resenting it, but in this instance he is the man who pays, while we receive, and you must, therefore, put up with his bad manners.'"

It would be unjust to refrain from saying that Mr. BARNUM's book gives evidence of his possession of more estimable qualities than, from these extracts alone, might perhaps be inferred. He has shown himself to be not only a man of great courage and force, but a generous friend and neighbor, and, in many respects, a valuable citizen. It is satisfactory to know that, after all his labors and vicissitudes, the nest of this veteran caterer to the public appetite for the marvelous is very comfortably feathered, that he passes his Summers in comfort at a pretty seaside home, "Waldemere," at Bridgeport, and that in Winter he is even more favorably situated at his town house, of which in one of his concluding pages he characteristically favors us with the following account:

"Having made up my mind to spend seven months of every year in the City, in the Summer of 1867 I purchased the elegant and most eligibly situated mansion, No. 438 Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street, at the crowning point of Murray Hill, in New-York, and moved into it in November. My residence therein in the Winter season has fully confirmed my impressions in its favor. The house is replete with all that can constitute a pleasant home, and the location is so near to Central Park that we spend hours of every fine day in that great pleasure ground. While I am in town, it is scarcely more than once or twice a week that I take pains to ascertain by personal observation that I am living on the edge of a toiling, excited city of a million inhabitants. My pecuniary interests in Connecticut and in New-York occupy my attention sufficiently to keep me from *ennui*, and an extended correspondence—for which I do not yet feel the need of a private secretary—employs an hour or more of every day."

—The most remarkable article in the *North American Review* for October is that by Mr. FISKE "On the Genesis of Language." Though the author has not, we believe, advanced anything that those acquainted with the subject will find new, he has, nevertheless, put into shape, and expressed with precision and force that deserve high praise, the aims, methods and hitherto attained general results of the modern science of language. The article, which, we are informed, was for the most part in manuscript in January, 1867, occupies over sixty pages of the *Review*, and contains the clearest statements hitherto made in English of the views of those who study language from a purely positive or scientific point of view. It is altogether such an article as an American writing for Americans, who care more for broad general results, and less for minute processes and details than most other people, ought to write. It will be found invaluable to all those who, without desiring to make a specialty of the science of language, are interested in the subject and wish to know what it has accomplished.

There are at present three schools of philologists, which we may call respectively: 1. The strictly scientific, represented by CURTIUS, CORSSEN, and, until recently, by SCHLEICHER; 2. The [illegible] headed by [illegible]; 3. The [illegible] of which [illegible] is the representative. [illegible] swing his [illegible] from the first of these, and from SCHLEICHER in particular, Mr. FISKE has done well; and we are only sorry to see that he has used but little discretion in dealing with the doctrines of the others. For example, he quotes from VOIGTMANN's *Bau-wau-Theorie*, one of the absurdest essays on language ever written. Any one desirous of real amusement should read the first six pages of it. Again, it is true that BENFEY, in his *Lexicon of Greek Roots*, has traced over a thousand words to a particular source, but we think Mr. FISKE should have known that small store is to be laid by the fact. SCHLEICHER, in his *Compendium*, (page 54,) says of BENFEY's *Lexicon*: "It is an ingenious, but at the same time a reckless book; while it unquestionably contains much that is suggestive and excellent, it teems with whimsicalities and untenable fancies of every sort."

Mr. FISKE's tribute to RICHARD GARNETT, as "that incomparable philologist," is deserved, and his acquaintance with the *Essays* highly creditable. Several years ago it was impossible to find a single copy of GARNETT's *Essays* in any London book store, and a purchaser had to go to the publishers to obtain one. At the same time we should hardly have supposed that Mr. FISKE, knowing, as he must do, GARNETT's fondness for the Keltic languages, would have been so unwary as to follow him in deriving *travail* from *tra-fuel, tra-mael*, "overwork." GARNETT himself, if he had thought sufficiently, would hardly have made the statement that "the origin of *travail* is nowhere to be found." (See DIEZ *Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages*, p. 352, sq.) Any one who will read GARNETT's essay on the *Languages and Dialects of the British Islands*, will see at once how untrustworthy he is in respect to Keltic etymologies.

Mr. FISKE often makes statements that require very considerable modification. For example, he says: "The plural of *woman* is written *women*, from the natural but mistaken notion that the termination is the same as the English word *man*. It is the Sanskrit formative suffix *man*, Lat. *mon, min*, Gr. *mone, mon, men* and *min*. *Wo-man* is identical with Lat. *fe-min-a*, Skr. *we-man*, a 'weaver;' with which may be compared our use of *spinster*. It was hardly more strange that the primitive Aryans should call the woman a 'weaver,' than that they should call the *daughter* of the household a 'milkmaid;' yet this derivation of the latter word has been minutely and incontrovertibly proven. *Daughter*, Gr. *thygater*, Skr. *duhitri*, is from *duh*, 'to milk,' the suffix, *ter, ter, tri*, being like the suffix *man*, in denoting the agent who performs the action expressed by the substantive root." It would, we imagine, be difficult to find a more unfortunate collection of blunders than this citation contains. In the first place it shows a surprising ignorance of English etymology not to know that *woman* is a compound of *man*, and that the plural is therefore correctly written *wo-men*. The Anglo-Saxon form of *woman* is *wif-man*, a word compounded of two nouns, and equivalent to the German *Weibsmensch*. Words which terminate with the Indo-Germanic formative suffix *man* (*mâna*) in Anglo-Saxon uniformly drop the *n*, and belong to the consonant-stem declension, whereas *wif-man* (which, by the bye, is often masculine than feminine) is declined exactly like *man*, according to the vowel-stem declension. (See Grein's *Thesaurus*, vol. 2, p. 700; Koch's *Historical Grammar of the English Language*, vol. 1, p. 402, vol. 3, part I., p. 60, section 100.) Whatever, therefore, may be the original meaning of *wif* and *wifman*, it is certain that neither of them is in any sense identical with the Sanskrit *weman*, which is masculine, and means, not a "woman," but a "loom." In the second place, the Latin *femina*, as far at least as its root is concerned, has nothing whatever to do with the Sanskrit *weman*, if for no other reason, at least for this, that a Latin *f* never corresponds to a Sanskrit *w*, (*v*,) but always either to *bh*, *dh* or *gh*. It is thus by no means certain that the primitive Aryans call the woman a "weaver;" as little certain is it, notwithstanding Mr. FISKE's very positive assertion, that they called the *daughter* of the household a "milkmaid." It is true that this is MAX MULLER's etymology; but MAX MULLER has his hobbies, and many of his etymologies are, to say the least, extremely fanciful. If Mr. FISKE will consult GEIGER'S *Origin and Development of Human Speech and Reason*, (Stuttgart: 1868,) pp. 13, sq., he will find that the derivation of *duhitri* from *duh* "to milk" is neither "incontrovertibly proven," nor universally recognized by leading philologists.

We have discussed this remarkable example of Mr. FISKE's inaccuracy mainly for the purpose of showing how far one may be led astray who is not careful in the choice of his authorities. The article contains other similar inaccuracies in matters of detail, and shows plainly that its author, though he has an excellent comprehension of the general aims and results of the science of language, is far from being accurately acquainted with the details of the subject. Notwithstanding this, we gladly welcome his article as one likely to promote the interests of linguistic study in the United States, and as containing arguments, which, if not new, will be as good as new to a great many readers.

Books Received.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1869. *Stories for Sundays, Illustrating the Catechism.* By the author of *Little Henry and His Bearer.* Revised and edited by A. CLEVELAND COXE, Bishop of Western New-York.

—T. NELSON & SONS, London, 1869. *The Desert World.* From the French of ARTHUR MANGIN. Edited and enlarged by the translator of *The Bird*, by MICHELET.

—Ibid. *The Mysteries of the Ocean.* Translated, edited and enlarged from the French of ARTHUR MANGIN. By the translator of *The Bird.* GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, London, 1869. For sale by AUGUST BRENTANO, New York.

—Ibid. *The World at Home; Or, Pictures and Scenes From Far-off Lands.* By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY, authors of *Things in the Forest.*

—Protestant Episcopal Society, New-York, 1869. *The Life of God in the Soul of Man, &c.* By Rev. HENRY SCOUGALL, Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1869. *The Scriptural Doctrine of Hades.* By Rev. GEORGE BARTLE, D. D., Principal of Walton College, Liverpool.

—SHELDON & Co., New-York, 1869. *The Ancestry of General Grant and Their Contemporaries.* By EDWARD CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, A. M., &c.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1869. *Trees, Plants and Flowers; Where and How they Grow.* By the author of *Our Own Birds.*

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, 1869. *Linda; Or, The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole.* By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

—A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New-York, 1870. *Stepping Heavenward.* By E. PRENTISS, author of the *Flower of the Family*, &c.

—J. B. BURR & Co., Hartford, 1869. *Struggles and Triumphs; Or Forty Years' Recollections of P. T. Barnum, Written by Himself.*

—ROUTLEDGE'S *Every Boy's Annual.* Edited by EDMUND ROUTLEDGE.

—R. O. ALLESTON, New-York, 1869. *Brook [illegible]. An Address [illegible] Trip of the Or[illegible]. Philadelphia, 1869. *Divisions in the [illegible] Friends.* By THOMAS H. SPEAKMAN.

—G. W. CARLETON. New-York, 1869. *To-day: A Romance.* By RICHARD B. KIMBALL, author of *Saint Leger, &c.*

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1869. *The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell.* Complete edition.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York, 1869. *Notes on England and Italy.* By Mrs. HAWTHORNE.

—Western News Company, Chicago, 1869. *Letters of Peregrine Pickle.* By GEORGE P. UPTON.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1869. *A Wreath of Rhymes.* By WILLIS MAYFIELD.

VIRGINIA.

The Great State Fair—Closing Proceedings—Over 30,000 Present on the Last Day—Virginia Hospitality—Good Effect of the Gathering—Melancholy Reminiscences.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1869.

The revival of several of the agricultural societies in this State and the success of their exhibitions this Fall are favorable auguries of a rapid recuperation. During the month of October fairs were held at Danville, Lynchburg, Wytheville, Lexington, Staunton and Leesburg, all, I am told, well attended, and the display at each was very satisfactory. This, too, in spite of one of the longest and most widespread droughts ever known in the State. Other evidences even more demonstrative of the resuscitation that is going on here are furnished by official statistics. Take, for example, the value of live stock for the present year as compared with the last year before the war—remembering the while that Virginia was harried for four years by two of the largest armies of modern times. In 1860 the valuation of live stock amounted to $35,342,369. In 1866 it amounted to $35,148,369; and in 1869 it amounts to $37,705,568. These figures are taken from the Seventh Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture. They are sufficiently remarkable to be worthy of consideration.

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The great exhibition substantially closed this evening. The crowd present yesterday was variously computed at from 25,000 to 35,000. To-day it was less, but large enough to give great animation to the scene. Those who have been instrumental in the resuscitation of the Society are justly proud of the triumph that has crowned their exertions. It may be truly said that the "exposition" has been something more than a local or even a provincial affair, and the absence of all sectional manifestations has been among its most agreeable features. Visitors and exhibitors from the North have been made to feel "at home," without being oppressed by discriminating displays of politeness and professions the sincerity of which might naturally have been distrusted. With good taste and true hospitality they have been treated simply as the Virginians treated each other, and in the distribution of premiums justice and only justice has been dealt out to them. The only approximation to anything which might have been wished to be otherwise was in the annual address of Mr. JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina, last night, which included topics and advocated views not in harmony with the general sentiment and the spirit of the occasion. But this exception has not seriously marred the general harmony.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The principal object of interest this morning, especially to the ladies, was a newly arrived sewing machine moved by an electric magnetic machine. It seems to answer the purpose of a light motive power admirably, and in its adoptation to the sewing machine, is likely to save those who use it from injuries and disorders which it is said the ordinary machine produces. The power is said to be capable of working a printing press, and to be economical, safe and convenient. There are also on exhibition two specimens of paper boats, one a lady's gig, weighing only forty pounds, with a carrying capacity of two hundred and eighty pounds, sufficient for one of your fat club; the other a racing scull, weighing only thirty-five pounds, carrying one man. The shell of the boats is constituted entirely of a preparation of paper. WALTER BROWN, the champion oarsman, has taken one of these boats to match the champion of England.

THE PREMIUMS.

The whole amount of premiums distributed is from $8,000 to $10,000. Many of these go to exhibitors from the North. In some cases they have been returned to the Society as a contribution to its funds. As is always the case, parties in some cases arraign the judgment of the Committees, but I have heard no impeachment of their integrity. But as no one expects infallibility, those who are disappointed or wronged bear their griefs with commendable composure, and take heart from the comforting hope of "better luck next time."

A MELANCHOLY REMINISCENCE.

It is a melancholy circumstance in the history of this Society that of its six or eight Presidents two have committed suicide. One of them, EDMUND RUFFIN, had reached a patriarchal age, being well on in the last decade of four score years. His appearance, with flowing white hair and a somewhat primitive style of dress, added to the patriarchal idea. He was the discoverer of the fertilizing properties of marl, and was a voluminous writer and high authority on agricultural matters. He had long held extreme views on the subject of State sovereignty and Southern rights and wrongs, and though a Virginian of Virginians, his impatience at the tardiness with which his State followed the cotton States in the desperate leap of secession caused him to renounce his citizenship, and cast in his fortunes, for a time, with South Carolina. When BEAUREGARD was casting up his breastworks around Sumter, the old man donned the regimentals, shouldered his musket and entered the ranks as a private. As a much-coveted and very distinguishing favor he was allowed to fire the first gun against the fort. When the war closed so disastrously to his hopes, he betook himself to the solitude of a country residence, and after a few months of moody meditation, and having spent some weeks writing something that has never been given to the public, he took a musket and blew off a part of his head. And that was the last of a man who was a very notable figure at the Virginia State fairs. The other was PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, the owner of a princely estate, including five or six hundred slaves, a graduate of West Point, a gentleman of the most exemplary life, and of moderate and conservative political sentiments. He had illustrated his interest in agriculture by endowing a chair in the Institute at Lexington with $30,000. He was commissioned by the Confederate authorities as a Brigadier, and when the Government troops entered Virginia he commanded the most advanced Confederate forces fronting them. The excitement and anxieties of the situation, acting upon his nervous temperament, unsettled his reason, as was supposed, and led him to turn his arms upon himself, with fatal effect.

CONCLUSION.

The usual quantity of small shows offer their attractions, which are vociferously proclaimed at the tent doors, among them the Siamese twins, the Nova Scotia giantess, the snake charmer, the petrified corpse, &c., &c. The three-card monte men, the pickpockets and other gentry of that stripe, have been showing their interest in agriculture by persistent efforts to deprive its patrons of all superabundant cash. You will not regret to hear that their success has been quite moderate. Notwithstanding the vast crowds, there has been no disorder, nor any accident of consequence. The weather has been superb. The receipts have been large enough to put the Society in funds for other contemplated improvements, and the prestige resulting from the great brilliant success will insure, let us hope, a long succession of agreeable, creditable and profitable industrial fêtes.

PEABODY [illegible] and Education.

[illegible] Boston Transcript, Nov. 5.

[illegible] appearance Mr. PEABODY resembled a professional rather than a business man.

Mr. PEABODY's great interest in education doubtless partially arose from the fact that he was taken from school at the early age of 11 years, and was thus deprived of what in that day was known as grammar school instruction.

The first money Mr. PEABODY earned outside of the small pittance he received as a clerk, was for writing ballots for the Federal Party in Newburyport. This was before the day of printed votes.

When Mr. RIGGS invited Mr. Peabody to be a partner, the latter said there was one insuperable objection, as he was only 19 years of age. This was no objection in the mind of the shrewd merchant, who wanted a young and active assistant.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, JAMES KEEN, was the first merchant who gave GEORGE PEABODY credit. The purchase was for a thousand dollars, half of it on credit. The amount was promptly paid, and the transaction led to a long business relation and life-long friendship.

Two gentlemen are living who were friends of Mr. PEABODY in boyhood, and who willingly paid his share of the cost of sailing and fishing parties, ten pins, &c., during the war of 1812-14—his excellent company being considered more than an offset to his lack of funds.

The late Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D., of Newburyport, was the clergyman whose preaching first attracted Mr. PEABODY's attention when a lad. Mr. DANA was uncle to Mr. SAMUEL T. DANA, of this city, who has been Mr. PEABODY's agent of late years.

Mr. PEABODY did not bestow many gifts to relieve individual poverty or distress. He thought that much of the money thus contributed only tended to increase the evil it sought to alleviate.

Mr. PEABODY was a beautiful penman. His letters were usually brief and very much to the point.

Mr. PEABODY was strongly opposed to fraud in little matters. The conductor on an English railway once overcharged him a shilling for fare. He made complaint to the directors and had the man discharged. "No," said he, "that I could not afford to pay the shilling, but the man was cheating many travelers to whom the swindle would be oppressive."

When Mr. PEABODY first resided in London he lived very frugally, taking breakfast at his lodgings and dining at a club house. His personal expenses for ten years did not average £600 per annum.

Mr. PEABODY had a very retentive memory, particularly in regard to names and places. He would give the most minute particulars of events that occurred between fifty and sixty years ago.

Mr. PEABODY first appeared in print as the champion of American credit in England, at the time our State securities were depressed on account of the non-payment of interest by Pennsylvania.

Mr. PEABODY administered many severe rebukes to prominent Southern men for the manner in which their States treated public creditors.

Essex County, where Mr. PEABODY was born, has five public buildings erected by his liberality. They are consecrated to the uses of education, science and religion.

Mr. PEABODY leaves a sister, Mrs. DANIELS, formerly Mrs. RUSSELL, of Georgetown. He has several nephews and nieces, to all of whom he has been very generous.

Mr. PEABODY was very fond of singing, Scottish songs being his favorites.

The toast Mr. PEABODY sent to the Danvers celebration in 1852 was:

"Education—A debt due from present to future generations."

Mr. PEABODY was a good talker; at the table few men were his equal. His idea of a pleasant dinner party was where there was a great deal of talk and he could take the lead in conversation.

The favorite games of Mr. PEABODY were backgammon after dinner, and whist in the evening. He was as fond of the latter and as vigorous a player as CHARLES LAMB's friend, SARAH BATTLE, who neither gave nor took quarter.

About a quarter of century ago Mr. PEABODY was so much pleased with an American lady visiting London that he offered her his hand and fortune, which were accepted. Learning a short time afterward that she was already engaged, a fact of which she had been in ignorance, he rebuked her lack of sincerity and broke off the engagement.

Mr. PEABODY visited, incognito, the houses erected by his munificence for the poor of London, to see if those in charge of the charity properly attended to their duties. He asked the wife of the superintendent the name of her child, and was answered, "GEORGE PEABODY." This prompted a present to the infant, which the mother quietly interpreted, and announced to her neighbors the presence of their distinguished benefactor, who gladly took refuge in a cab to be rid of their benedictions.

Letters by the hundreds were daily received by Mr. PEABODY of late years. They were first looked over by a secretary and only a few ever reached the eyes of the great banker. He received one of thirty-six foolscap pages from a decayed English gentleman who solicited a loan of a few thousand pounds to establish the claims of his family to an estate. Mr. PEABODY wrote in reply substantially this: "That you should have written such a letter, would surprise your friends; that I should have read it, would indeed surprise mine."

Chief Justice SHAW paid Mr. PEABODY the compliment of remarking that a business document, written by him, was one of the clearest and most comprehensive papers that had ever been presented to our Supreme Court.

By temperament, religious training, early education, political bias and business connections Mr. Peabody was conservative.

The last time Mr. PEABODY spoke in public was at the National Peace Jubilee in Boston. It was a fitting place and occasion for one whose long and useful life had done so much for peace and concord.

Several years ago Mr. PEABODY selected his grave in the beautiful cemetery near his native place called "Harmony Grove," where the remains of many of his kindred are buried.

Mr. PEABODY always cherished the memory of his mother, to whose comfort he ministered in early life. One who knew all the circumstances alluded to them in the following words:

"Might we invade the sanctuary of his early home, and the circle of his immediate connections, we could light around the youthful possessor of a few hundred dollars—the avails of the most severe and untiring efforts—a brighter halo than his elegant hospitalities, his munificent donations, or his liberal public acts now shed over the London banker."

Scandinavian Postage—Letter from Postmaster-General Creswell.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Nov. 3.

The following letter in regard to a further reduction of postage between the United States and Denmark, Sweden and Norway explains itself. Colonel JOHNSON is chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It may be well to say that this subject of cheaper postage promptly received the attention of Minister ANDREWS on his arrival at Stockholm, and that letters were written by him to the Postmaster-General and to prominent gentlemen, who by official position or otherwise could aid in securing the reform:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1869.

Hon. Edwin F. Johnson.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., on the subject of further reduction of postage between the United States and Sweden, and to inform you in reply that the efforts of the Department have been for several years past directed to the accomplishment of this important object; and recently the preliminary steps have been taken by me for the negotiation of a direct postal arrangement with Denmark, to embrace also the correspondence exchanged with Sweden and Norway, by which I hope will result in the establishment of low rates of postage to each of these countries, with enlarged facilities of postal communication.

The rate of letter postage to Sweden has been largely reduced since 1863, when the charge on a single letter, sent *via* Bremen or Hamburg mail, was 40 cents, if prepaid, and 42 cents if unpaid. The postage by direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg is now 16 cents, if prepaid, and 18 cents if unpaid, and by closed mail to North Germany, *via* England, it is 21 cents prepaid and 23 cents unpaid, of which sums 6 cents is prepaid and 8 cents on unpaid letters constitute the foreign postage beyond the frontier of Germany.

A direct postal arrangement with the Scandinavian Kingdoms, avoiding the German transit, appeared to be the only practicable measure for securing a reduction of the existing rates of postage, which impose an unreasonable tax on the social correspondence of our hardy, industrious and frugal population of Scandinavian extraction, whose numbers are very large, and constantly increasing by immigration to our Northwestern States; and whose means are generally so limited on arriving in this country as to make it an object of importance to them to have the benefit of the cheapest possible rates of postage.

I am very respectfully, your ob't. servant,
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

Forty Thieves Make a Midnight Raid in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Express, Nov. 28.

Last Saturday night a band of forty mounted men, after stealing horses, two of which belonged to RANDOLPH MITCHELL and S. W. WRIGHT, went to the residence of M. J. MADDOX, near Prestonville, and demanded that he and the negroes who work on the farm should surrender. Mr. MADDOX replied, in substance, that "as God would have it, he had two bull-dog boys with him, and three guns, with rusty charges, waiting for a favorable opportunity; he would not surrender, but take a little more sugar first." At this time the armed regulators commenced firing upon the house. The night was dark, and consequently impossible for Mr. MADDOX and the boys to display their workmanship to [illegible]. However, after a long fight the [illegible] dispersed, though they declared they would return and try it again another time. In their retreat the mounted rascals were obliged to leave behind them the two stolen horses, one of which was shot in the shoulder by the Maddox party. These two horses were taken to Carrollton by Mr. MADDOX on Sunday morning and locked up. On Monday the owners, MITCHELL and WRIGHT, appeared and proved their property. The above facts are contained in a letter which we have in our possession, and which was written by Mr. MADDOX to his brother, J. H. MADDOX, who resides in this city.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Further Particulars of the Fatal Collision—Six Passengers Killed and Many Wounded.

From the San Francisco Times, Oct. 30.

The train which left Omaha at 10 A. M. Monday consisted of two baggage cars, two passenger cars and two Pullman palace cars—made up in the order in which we have mentioned them—the baggage cars in front and the Pullmans in the rear of the train. At a point one and a half miles this side of Evanston, coming toward Wasatch, (distant eight and a half miles,) the forward wheels of the engine were thrown off the track by a defective switch, which had been reported three days previously to the Division Superintendent as out of order, and which had not been repaired. A dispatch was immediately sent back to Evanston for a spare engine to come and haul the cars on the track. The engine came down, made fast to the rear end of the rearmost Pullman car, and hauled the train with its engine upon the track. She then cast off and moved back some three yards from the cars, where she stood when the emigrant train came thundering down, striking her and driving her into the motionless train ahead.

THE WARNING.

This emigrant train was running on her regular schedule time, a half-hour behind the first train. When the accident occurred, the conductor of the wrecked train sent back a brakeman with a red flag to a point a full half mile distant, and where he could be seen at least half a mile off by the engineer of the approaching train. The brakeman says that he waved the flag for danger, but the approaching train took no notice of it, and rushed past him at the rate of twenty miles an hour. This fact is not denied by the engineer of the emigrant train, but he says that he whistled down his brakes

tion of the act of 1813. Upon such theory or concession, as to the effect of the present Statute of Wills, I think, notwithstanding the incorporation, that the trust might and would continue, and the use remain unexecuted till the death of the survivor of the two lives, the corporation taking the place of the unincorporated church or society, as the cestui que trust. But I do not see how the present Statute of Wills, considering its express words, could stand in the way of the execution of the use though it should be conceded, that to permit the execution of the use by the transfer of the legal title to the corporation or its trustees, would be permitting the corporation to take indirectly by devise, for such transfer of the legal title and execution of the use, would be by statute, that is by the fourth section of the act of 1813. (See 3d Rev. Stat. 57, sec. 3; the Dutch Church, in Garden-street, vs. Mott, 7 Paige; the Reformed Dutch Church vs. Veeder, 4 Wend.; and Baptist Church, in Hartford, vs. Wetherell, 3 Paige, before cited.) The next question is as to validity of the future disposition or devise by the codicil, of the church lot; that is, as to the validity of the disposition or devise of the church lot by the codicil upon and after the death of the longest liver of the two lives. In my opinion, it is impossible to hold this future devise or disposition of the lot to be invalid, whether the present devise of it during the two lives and the life of the survivor is valid or invalid. If it ever takes effect in possession or enjoyment, it will not take effect as a contingent remainder limited and depending upon the previous term or estate for lives, but as a contingent future estate or executory devise, which may take effect or become vested, independent of the previous estate. This future devise or estate is contingent and may never take effect, for the Legislature m.y not appoint any trustees to take the conveyance, or to take and hold the lot, and St. Mary's Church may not be incorporated under any act of the Legislature. This contingency necessarily restrains the right or power of absolute alienation, but it cannot restrain this right or power longer than the life of the longest liver of the two lives in being at the death of the testator. The trust and pious use upon and for which this future state is created, are perpetual, but upon any theory or concession of the intention or effect of the provisions of the Revised Statutes abolishing uses and trusts, and relating to perpetuities, if the Legislature appoints trustees to receive the conveyance of the five testamentary trustees, and to take and hold the lot upon the trust and for the pious use, such legislative appointment must and would operate as a dispensation of the provisions of the Revised Statutes referred to. So also, if the Legislature should, by a special charter or act, incorporate the church, it is not to be supposed that the Legislature would do this without expressly authorizing, by such special charter or act, the church or the rector, wardens and vestrymen of the church, to take the conveyance of the testamentary trustees, and to take and hold the lot upon the trust and for the pious use. But I am of the opinion that the execution of the conveyance by the testamentary trustees to the Legislative trustees, to the corporation, as a corporation, under any act of the Legislature, or to its (that is such corporation) rector, churchwardens, &c., could be regarded only as the execution of a power in trust, and not as the execution of a trust calling for an estate in fee, in the testamentary trustees; and therefore I am of the opinion, if the church should be incorporated under the act of 1813, the present Statute of Wills continuing in force, that it could not take as such corporation, on the death of the longest liver of the two lives, for if it took, it must and would take as devisee, under or by the codicil, and not as purchaser under or by the conveyance. All that has been said to show that the testamentary dispositions by the codicil, present and future, of the church lot are valid, of course applies to the disposition by the codicil, present and future, of the lot, to be used as a parsonage or glebe land; and also applies to the bequests, present and future, of the $5,000 for the support of the rector for the time being of the church, except that I do not see how there can be a question as to the validity of the bequest to the five trustees upon the trust and for the use, during the two lives and the life of the survivor, as, being a gift of money, it is free of the question as to the intention and effect of the provisions of the Revised Statutes abolishing uses and trusts; and except also that I do not see why, if the church should be incorporated under the Act of 1813, it or its rector, churchwardens, &c., could not, on the death of the longest liver of the two lives, take and hold the gift for the pious purpose specified. As to the remaining question, I think it quite clear that the $5,000 are to be taken, or come, from the proceeds of the twenty-nine acres directed to be sold by the eighth clause of the will. The $5,000 should, I think, be regarded as the same $5,000 given originally by the revoked seventh clause of the will. I have not referred to the act relating to wills, chapter 360, of the laws of 1860, as bearing on the questions of the validity of the intended dispositions of property for the use and benefit of St. Mary's Church, which have been examined, for this case was submitted on the pleadings and briefs only, and I have nothing before me to show the value of the estate left by the testator, or the amount of his debts, or the value of the two lots intended to be disposed of for the use of St. Mary's Church. Neither is there a reference in the brief of either counsel to the act of 1860. There must be judgment in this case according to the foregoing opinion, and the question of costs is reserved until the settlement of the judgment and findings, which are to be drawn by the attorneys of the plaintiffs and settled on motion.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions and the preferred calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People ex rel. Fowler vs. Bull.	5—McDermott vs. Uglow.
2—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.	7—Morgan vs. Skidmore, Executor.
3—Same vs. Same.	8—Manice vs. Manice.
4—Price, Executor, vs. Forster, Receiver.	9—Same vs. Same.
	10—Same vs. Same.
	11—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Peffers vs. Beatie.	23—Baldwin vs. Dodd.
11—Smith vs. Small.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
171—The Sixth-avenue R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre.	128—Smith vs. Munger.
5—Silliman vs. Austin.	182½— —— vs. ——.
91—Holske vs. Merrill.	184—Blyer vs. Trussell.
114—Samter vs. Neusbaum.	185—Mott vs. Sandford.
133—Booth vs. Lent.	186—Mersereole vs. Stiefel.
153—Smith vs. Shaughnessy.	187—Bain vs. Brown.
167—Stanley vs. Miller.	188—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
122—Connell vs. Graves.	190—Burstenbinder vs. The United States Blasting Oil Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Pelton vs. Morx.	141—Griffin vs. Skeehon.
82—In re the petition of Wilson.	150—Thompson vs. Whaley.
83—Corrington vs. Bronson.	152—Hirtz vs. Shields.
84—Hill vs. Day.	155—Webb vs. Earle.
85—De Yong vs. Mooney.	192—In re Quackenbos, &c.
110—Collins vs. Collins.	193—Forster vs. Townsend Mfg. Co.
111—Biermar vs. Valk.	194—Hirtz vs. Shields.
123—In re the Columbian Ins. Co.	197—McIntyre vs. Griffin.
136—Engelke vs. Engelke.	215—Sampson vs. Baldwin.
139—Cunnington vs. Redfield.	217—Muhlenbrinck vs. McDonough.

The call commences at No. 221—Claflin vs. Christol.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1249—Beck vs. Sindor.	1045—Condict et al. vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles et al.	1049—Keller vs. Young.
911—McKay et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1015—Shaefer vs. O'Brien.
867—Chalterton vs. Julian et al.	725—Cooper et al. vs. Barrows et al.
1013—Katz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1065—Neff vs. Friedman et al.
1023—Maltby et al. vs. Brock.	1077—Chapman vs. Douglas et al.
1043—Condict et al. vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	1009—Howard vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1050—Cohn vs. Strauss.	1302—Atwood vs. Brett et al.
1104—Henderson vs. Henderson.	1324—Schlitte vs. Rosenberg.
1119—Same vs. Same.	1336—Journeay vs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
1208—McDaniell vs. O'Brien	1340—Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
694—Boyden vs. White et al.	1110—Cavalle vs. Hastings et al.
1276—Stokes vs. Brown et al.	1180—Hyle vs. Cunningham.
1004—Newman, adm'x, &c., vs. Hull, et al.	
1010—Danheiser vs. Fijux.	
1290—Schmedes vs. Schiele et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
158—Briesl vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	208—Richardson vs. Herschel.
677—Clarke et al. vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	113—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
470—Hart vs. Devlin.	258—White vs. Welden et al.
1483—Allen vs. Reimers.	601—Huggins vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co.
1202—Van Orden vs. Morange et al.	660—Magrath vs. Delprat.
446—Fowler vs. Dickel.	582—Delcke vs. Hamann.
1234—Barnard vs. Kobbe.	81—Woodruff et al. vs. Camden & Amboy Trans. C.
477—Hagan vs. Fredericks et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Schulman vs. Gebhard.	4118—England vs. Boyle.
3611—Phillips vs. Dodge.	4101—Garrison vs. Seaman.
4016—Reilly vs. Chandler.	4102—Day vs. Garribaldi.
3646—Murphy vs. Hanlon.	4110—Fischer vs. Sieberg.
3774—Gould vs. Wagner.	4111—Byers vs. Duffy.
3861—Lochman vs. Blumenthall.	4113—Derr vs. Haulen.
3887—Kennedy vs. O'Grady.	4114—Lee vs. Stewart.
3954—Newton vs. Quintard.	4115—Rushford vs. McCaffrey.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Reed vs. Shaffee.	4121—Maloughny vs. Malone.
3044—Hughs vs. Shuttleworth.	4122—Claflin vs. Quinn.
3882—Dougherty vs. Viele.	4124—Noyes vs. Waterhouse.
4049—Rosenberg vs. Wood.	4125—Same vs. Same.
4065—Bixby vs. Hannahs.	4127—Bradley vs. Sutton.
4107—Campbell vs. O'Brien.	4128—Courtney vs. Wright.
4118—Schenck vs. Joyce.	4129—Kuhn vs. Watts.
4120—Meyers vs. Poppe.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. William O'Brien; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. James Sullivan; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Edward J. Martin; felonious assault and battery.	12—The People vs. John Knapp and George Quinn; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Patrick Stafford, (two cases;) assault and battery.	13—The People vs. Mary Ann Tyrrell; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. George A. Cornelius; assault and battery.	14—The People vs. Samuel Gillott; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Isaac Kennedy; arson.	15—The People vs. Thomas J. Flanagan; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. George Sheridan; grand larceny from the person.	16—The People vs. Alice Ward; receiving stolen goods.
7—The People vs. Isaac McNally; grand larceny.	17—The People vs. Mary Ann Anderson; receiving stolen goods.
8—The People vs. John W. Hanes, (two cases;) grand larceny.	18—The People vs. Frederick A. Brown; obtaining goods by false pretences.
9—The People vs. Mary Fessenden; grand larceny.	
10—The People vs. Alfonso Mattoni; grand larceny.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C..	118⅝	$3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	78½
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	112½	15,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81½
38,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅝	10	Bank Commerce.	121
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64	112¾	20	Fourth Nat. Bk..	103½
5,000	do.	113¼	20	Bk. of Rep'c. b.c.	119½
20,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.	114¼	100	Cum. C. Pf.	27
10,000	do. s3	114¼	100	Mariposa Pf.	15
10,000	do. s3	114	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co. c.	59¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116¼	5	do.	59¼
1,000	do.	116	300	Erie	28½
20,000	do. b3	116¼	100	Erie Pf. bet. call.	49
21,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅛	100	Hudson R.	159
75,000	do. b3	116⅛	200	Reading	97¾
10,000	do. s3	116⅛	3300	do.	97⅝
50,000	do. s3	116⅛	200	do.	97¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C..	113⅜	600	do. b30	98⅛
6,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	107⅝	200	do. b10	97⅞
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	51⅛	500	do. b60	98¼
11,000	do.	52	1600	Cleve. & Pitts.	85¼
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, new.	38	100	do.	85⅛
15,000	do. spec. tax	40	200	do.	85
55,000	do.	39¼	300	Chi. & N. W.	70¼
64,000	do.	39¾	100	do.	70⅛
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	46½	15	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	87¾	200	do.	86
3,000	Conn. 6s	100	100	do.	85⅞
6,000	Ala. St. 8s, b. b.c.	90¼	50	Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
2,000	do.	90¼	100	do. b60	105⅛
2,000	do.	90½	300	do.	104¾
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	100⅜	100	do.	104⅝
1,000	Erie 4th M. b.c.	79¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	70⅝
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83. bet. call	89	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅝
1,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds.	91½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar.	85⅞
			200	do.	85½
2,000	do.	90⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.	27⅛
1,000	Union Pac., 1st. bet. call	85	200	Chic. & Alton	150
			14	Del. Lac. & W.R.	108½
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	93⅜	200	do.	106
			100	New-Jersey Cen..	96
10,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	100	100	H. & St. Jos.	107¾
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st bet. call	87⅝	100	Dub. & S. C. R.	109
			56	N.Y. & N.H. Scrip	133

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	115⅜	$16,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67	115⅜
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	113⅜	150,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, s30	115⅜
500	do.	113¼			
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	113⅜	2,500	do. c	115⅜
500	do n. small..	115⅛	95,000	do.	116
50,000	U.S. 6s. Cur... b3	107⅛	25,000	U. S. 5-20 C.' 68..	116
3,000	do.	108			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x.c..	50	100	Erie Pf.	49¼
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	52	200	Hudson R.	160¼
16,000	do.	51⅜	300	L. S. & M. S.	91
6,000	do.	51⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	70¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	46½	2500	do.	70⅜
10,000	do. n. sp. tax	40⅜	100	do.	71
3,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	60	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c., bet. call	50⅜	100	do.	85¾
			300	Mar. & C. 1st Pf..	18¾
100	Quick. M. b.c.	14	200	Chi. & R. I. c	104⅛
400	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	60⅛	200	do. b60	105⅛
500	do.	60⅛	30	Mil. & St. P.	83⅜
200	do.	60⅛	500	do.	83⅜
700	do.	61	100	do. s30	83⅜
200	do.	60⅞	200	do. b30	84⅛
10	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	34	100	Tol., W. & W.	62⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	183⅛	100	N. J. Cen.	96
600	do. s10	183⅛	100	do.	96⅛
10	Erie	29	12	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	85⅛
100	do.	28¾			85½
1000	Reading R.	97⅜	14	do.	85⅜
2800	do.	98	2000	Ohio & Miss.	27⅝
200	do. b10	98¼	100	Chic. & Alt. b. c..	150

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	126¾	200	Mariposa	8¼
30,000	do.	127¼	100	do.	8⅛
10,000	do. b3	127⅛	100	Mariposa Pf.	15½
100	Cumberland	27¾	100	West. U. Tel.	36⅜
100	do. c	27¾	100	Pacific Mail	59⅞
100	Am. M. U. Ex.	35	200	Reading	97⅝
100	Pacific Mail, b3	59⅞	200	do. c	97⅛
100	do.	59⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. b3	28⅛
200	Reading	97⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	70⅝
200	do. b3	97⅞	100	C. & N. W. Pf. c	85⅝
100	Chi. & N. W.	70⅝	200	Rock Island b3	103⅞
100	Rock Island. c	104⅛	100	do.	103⅞
100	do. b3	104⅜	100	do.	17¼
200	Erie c	28⅛	100	Bos., H. & E.	17
200	do. b3	28⅜	100	do.	17
100	Quartz Hill b60	120	100	Erie	28⅛
100	do. b10	125	200	do. s3	28⅛
100	Canada M. Co.	45	300	Cumberland	26⅞
1000	do. s30	45	100	do. c	26⅞
200	do. s60	45			

MONDAY, Nov. 8—A. M.

Business through the past week was quite fair for the month of November. There is more doing in Imports than this time last year, and in Exports the movement is decidedly more active, both in the bulk and aggregate value of Domestic Produce. Cotton is higher, while Wheat is lower than last November. The price of Gold is 9 ₱ cent. lower, and the Foreign Exchanges in better supply and ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower. There is little or no Export of American Gold Coin, notwithstanding the large decline in price, but rather a renewed demand for United States 5-20s as a medium of Exchange as well as profit. The London and Continental Cable telegrams of Friday and Saturday (in London Saturday was observed as a Holiday on account of the Queen's visit to the old City) advise a free demand for the new as well as 1862 classes of 5-20s, and the wealthiest of European houses—Messrs. ROTHSCHILD—reported liberal buyers. The story of an *early* 4 ₱ cent. United States Loan, with which the name of this firm has been connected by rumor, is not believed, nor does it deserve to be, so far as our own intelligence from Washington goes, but the probability that the new Administration, with their commanding majority in both Houses of Congress, may so shape, as they have already greatly improved, our finances as to make a 4 or 5 ₱ cent. Loan practicable, as the equivalent of Gold abroad, is not without its influence on United States 6 ₱ cents, especially the long loans of 1861 and 1867, the first of which is irredeemable until 1881, and the last cannot be called in until after 1872, and are not due until 1887. We have not felt sanguine of immediate success with a 4 ₱ cent. Stock abroad, but if the Administration should determine to make this the maximum rate when the work of reducing the Gold interest is earnestly commenced, we have every reason to hope that it may be accomplished before the close of the second or third year of their term. In the meantime this rate may be fixed upon at once, the 4 ₱ cent. Stock to run for a long period of years, and to be made free of all taxes, Federal, State or Municipal, including the Income Tax and the Tax upon Bank Capital and Circulation to the extent they are invested in or secured by this particular Stock. We regard it as more than probable that the National Banking System will be reopened by the present Congress, the system itself be made essentially free, and the Circulation issued under it more elastic, like the New-York State model after which the original measure of Mr. CHASE was confessedly shaped. Our reasons for this opinion are, first, the West and South will demand more Circulation, either by a new creation or by redistribution, and that New-England and New-York cannot afford the latter. Secondly, that in removing the present limit or $300,000,000, the act will be made the nucleus of a 4 ₱ cent. Consolidated Stock, Gold bearing, upon which the additional Circulation may be based at 75 or 80 cents on the dollar, and such Circulation may be made free of all taxation. Thirdly, that irrespective of the reserved right of the Government to alter or amend or repeal the system as now administered, it may be made the interest of the present Banks of National Circulation to substitute the new Stock for their 5-20s now lodged with the United States Treasurer, which, while bearing 6 ₱ cent., are liable to be called in and paid off in Gold after five years from their date. The National Circulation, it is quite certain, will be made both free and elastic, sooner or later, before or after the return of the country to the Specie basis, and its elasticity will be quite as well assured, and the danger of inflation lessened, by prescribing a 4 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Stock to be pledged with the United States Treasurer at the rate of 75 or 80 ₱ cent. of its par value.

Something has been reported of the views of the Comptroller of the National Currency in favor of authorizing an increase of Bank Circulation at the expense of contracting the Greenback Legal Tender Notes of the Treasury. We have no belief that anything of the kind will be seriously attempted, even if recommended by Mr. HURLBURT, who is only the head of one of the Bureaus of the Treasury. The country has not heretofore shared his anxiety to get rid of Greenbacks in a hurry, and the most experienced of our National Bankers have no confidence in Greenback contraction as the road to Specie payments—and least of all in such contraction as Mr. HURLBURT is said to contemplate.

We are ignorant of the motive which prompts the wild and incoherent talk and special telegrams of the *World* for some days past about Specie payments in January, or some other very early time. They are certainly not the result of conviction or consistency, unless our neighbor has lost all pride *in quoting his own back files*, and give *that* up would be to deprive his Money and Stock reports, and especially his Gold predictions, of half their zest. When he entered upon his Summer and Fall campaign for very high Gold in 1868, we respectfully said to him that public confidence and the Treasury resources would prove too strong for him, even before GRANT'S inauguration, which could then be fairly anticipated. This proved true; for the very day of the General's election marked a difference of 15 ₱ cent. against our neighbor's "warnings to the importers and bankers." When he again started on the war path, last July, we did the kindly-meant service of refreshing his memory with his previous unfortunate record, and told him that if, as in the case of *Billy Lackaday*, he "persewered," he would see Gold below 130 ₱ cent. But we never supposed that this result would so entirely disgust him as to upset his respect for Gold altogether, insisting that it is no better than Paper, with which it is to be on a par in January! And here we must interpose a respectful "warning" of our own to the "Importers," who are deeply in debt abroad for sales of Merchandise already realized, if they are so in debt, and to our "Bankers," who have "kited" freely on their branch houses in Europe, if they have so kited, against the present rashness of their guardian spirit of the *World*. True, we are on the road to Specie payments, and true, also, Greenbacks are already as good as Gold, *intrinsically*, but the road must not be too abruptly shortened, nor the sudden fall of Gold to par in Greenbacks taken for granted. We would not have the Importing and Banking interests follow the new light of our neighbor too implicitly, however delighted by his recent sudden conversion, for if they should thus lay the foundation of a future upward reaction in Gold, he may as suddenly desert them for his earlier love, when that reaction comes, if come it should.

The rates for Money which were partially disturbed early in the week by the Tax collections and other heavy operations of the City Government through the Broadway Banks, returned to 6 ₱ cent. on Friday and Saturday, and although the Banks show $2,200,600 and the Treasury Office $1,752,000 less Greenbacks than last Monday, it does not follow that even the bulk of this Currency has gone South or West, or that the market will be disturbed by these temporary changes this week.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 6, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,850,617
Increase in Specie	3,293,020
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,220,284
Increase in Deposits	2,132,958
Increase in Circulation	52,414

	Nov. 7, '68.	Nov. 6, '69.	Oct. 30, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,760	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,662,500	12,069,898	12,069,898
Total Capital	$83,770,260	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	256,592,191	252,799,500	250,948,883
Gold and Gold Notes	18,456,842	25,219,066	21,926,046
Other Legal Tenders	47,167,207	49,957,549	52,177,833
Deposits	175,556,718	182,961,130	180,828,882
Circulation	34,353,637	34,188,663	34,136,249
In Sub-Treasury	82,263,663	95,412,312	94,689,093

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 30, '69.	Nov. 6, '69.	Nov. 7, '68.
On Deposit	$180,828,882	$182,961,130	$177,849,809
Circulation	34,136,249	34,188,663	34,069,903
Total	$214,965,131	$217,149,793	$211,919,712
25 ₱ ct. would be..	$53,741,283	$54,287,448	$52,979,953
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	74,103,929	75,076,615	68,357,867
Excess	$20,362,646	$20,789,167	$15,377,914
Rate for money	6 ₱ cent	6 ₱ cent.	10 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,428,453, against the total entries of $3,863,311 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,132,157, against $3,121,997 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $640,653, against $264,829 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,392,952. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,432 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,812.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	September	$22,979,489
February	23,944,525	Oct. 2	5,383,204
March	33,021,622	Oct. 9	3,904,031
April	31,536,364	Oct. 16	3,737,789
May	26,648,394	Oct. 23	4,425,531
June	24,168,103	Oct. 30	4,052,420
July	24,480,108	Nov. 6	4,428,453
August	27,237,207		
Total since Jan. 1			$262,256,789
Against same time 1868			221,592,489
Increase since Jan. 1			$40,664,300

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	August	$18,624,219
February	10,824,812	September	17,226,964
March	12,586,895	Oct. 6	5,011,442
April	15,409,087	Oct. 13	5,294,857
May	16,076,606	Oct. 20	4,149,217
June	17,219,716	Oct. 27	3,997,794
July	19,082,266	Nov. 3	4,132,157
Total since Jan. 1			$162,781,039
Against same time 1868			132,302,676
Increase since Jan. 1			$30,478,363
Gold, Nov. 6, 1869			126¾ ₱ cent
Gold, Nov. 7, 1868			135⅛ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	September	$1,763,171
February	3,332,083	Oct. 2	262,196
March	2,389,968	Oct. 9	460,248
April	1,767,601	Oct. 16	1,010,513
May	2,612,330	Oct. 23	170,238
June	2,336,531	Oct. 30	684,653
July	3,474,624	Nov. 6	640,653
August	2,027,940		
Total since Jan. 1			$29,946,119
Same time 1868			68,437,866
Decrease since Jan. 1			$38,491,747

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,452
February	12,179,728	February	1,922,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,608,321
April	10,932,268	April	4,665,490
May	10,024,613	May	12,681,490
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,975
July	10,502,045	July	17,384,423
August	14,219,915	August	1,367,958
September	12,504,225	September	4,356,248
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
Nov. 6	2,392,952	Nov. 6	3,696,760
Total 1869	$115,836,946	Total 1869	$80,635,646
Total 1868	104,258,433	Total 1868	74,577,609

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov. 7, '68.
American Gold Coin	129⅛@126¾	135⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	120 with @114½, xd.	108⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	116⅛@115⅛@116⅛	109⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s	108¼@107⅜	104⅛
New-York Central	191⅛@179@183⅜	123⅛
Rock Island	103⅛@104⅛	104
Lake Shore	91⅛@90⅛	92
Hudson River	172⅛@158@162⅜	128
Northwestern	69⅛@71⅛	83⅛
Reading	96⅜@98	94⅞
Northwestern Preferred	85⅛@86⅛	82
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅛@28⅛	29
Pacific Mail	58⅛@61⅛	117⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛@83⅛	98
St. Paul Common	67⅛@70⅛	79
New Tennessee 6s	51@52	68
New North Carolina 6s	40⅛@37⅛	66
Old Virginia 6s	50@60	55

The sales of Gold which left off 127½@⅜ ₱ cent. on Friday night, fell back Saturday to 126¾ ₱ cent., and the market reported weak on the prospect of further sales by the Government next week of $3,000,000 and the cheap ruling of the Foreign Exchanges. Bills on London are 108⅜@⅞ for Bankers, and 108@108¼ for Merchants. The rates for Money are 6@7 ₱ cent. on call, with exceptions at 4@5 ₱ cent. where balances are voluntarily tendered to the leading Brokers for the want of better employment. The market is easy on call, but without much alteration on time contracts, which have to pay from 7 to 10 ₱ cent. per annum. The Bank return shows a gain of $3,199,000 in the Gold average and a loss of $2,220,000 in Greenbacks. The Loans are up $1,850,000 and the general line of Deposits $2,132,000. The Treasury office sold during the week $2,000,000 Gold; paid out for Gold Interest, $3,696,760, and received for Gold Customs, $2,392,952.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm and a trifle higher than on Friday, and the Southern State Bonds better on Tennessees and weak on North Carolinas. The New-York Vanderbilt Roads were strongly upward, both Hudson and Central selling at one time 3 ₱ cent. higher than on Friday. In the Western lines the business was on a pretty liberal scale, and the inclination continues to buy the Northwests, St. Pauls, Lake Shore and Rock Island, and during the day a new movement was developed to buy the shares of the Ohio and Mississippi Road. The demand for Reading carried up the price to 98⅛. In Pacific Mail the contest was for the cash Stock for the closing of the transfers in the Afternoon for the annual election. Sales as high as 61 ₱ cent.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	116	116⅛
American Gold Coin	127⅜	126⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	51	52
Old Tennessees	60	60½
North Carolina Bonds, new	38	37½
Old North Carolinas	47	46½
New-York Central	181⅞	183⅜
Reading Railway	97⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	104⅛
Northwest Common	70⅝	71⅛
Northwest Preferred	85⅜	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	59⅜	61⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83⅜	83⅜
St. Paul Common	70⅝	70⅝
Hudson River	157⅝	162⅜
Lake Shore	90⅝	90⅜
Erie	28⅝	28½
Ohio and Mississippi	27	28⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	118	5-20 coup., n. is., 1865	116
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118¼	5-20 coup., 1867	116⅛
5-20 reg'd, 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	116
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅛	10-40 coupon	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	114	6s, Currency	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c.	60¼	Alabama 5s	87
Tenn. 6s, New Bds.	52	Alabama 8s	90
Virginia 6s, ex c.	50	Ohio 6 p. c., '81	100⅛
Virginia 6s, N. Bds.	52⅜	Ohio 6 p. c., '86	100
Georgia 7s, N. Bds.	90⅜	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	102
North Carolina 6s	46	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	108
N. Carolina N. Bds.	37⅝	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108
N. Carolina Sp. Tax	39⅜	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	99¾
S. Carolina 6s, N. Bds.	65⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	100
Missouri 6s	87⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	100
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	100
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	100
La. 6s, Levee Bds.	59⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	100
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	101
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88⅜	Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85⅜	Gt. West'n 1st, 1888	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	85⅜	Chic. & R. I. 1st	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	98	Mor. & Essex 2d	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	98	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	96
Erie 1st, Extended	96	N. J. Cen. 1st	99
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., 1880	79⅜	N. J. Cen. 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	92⅜
Harlem 1st	98	Chic. & Alton 1st	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	107	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	77⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	89	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	84⅜	St. Louis & I'n M'n Bs	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	116	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	100
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	87⅜
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	86
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. 1st	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st	86⅜
Han. & St. Jo. L.G'ts.	105⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	108	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	75
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	87⅜	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	69
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	122½	Hanover	109
Manhattan	143	Irving	109
Merchants'	128	Market	124
Mechanics'	141	Nassau	106
America	144	Continental	101
City	210	St. Nicholas	108
North River	95	Commonwealth	111
National	114	Importers' & Trad'rs'	138
Commerce	121	Fourth National	103
Broadway	280	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	110	Tenth National	100
Bank of the Republic	119	Bank'rs & Brk's As'n.	103⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6.

General balance yesterday	$99,062,093 60
Gold receipts	1,780,810 21
Gold payments*	2,183,063 90
Gold balance	81,057,394 33
Currency receipts	1,632,783 98
Currency payments	523,088 16
Currency balance	4,244,710 77
General balance	95,412,312 81
Customs*	320,000 00

*$698,000 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THERE IS NO SAFER SECURITY than a first mortgage upon a good railroad. The Central Railroad of Iowa has some special advantages. It does not run through a wilderness, but through a tier of the most thickly-settled counties in the State, which now produce about 20,000,000 bushels of grain, thus giving it an immediate and profitable business.

It runs through the richest coal fields and from the great lumber markets, thus receiving large freights both ways.

It will be the through line from St. Louis to St. Paul, 147 miles shorter than any other route.

It will be the most direct Winter route for the great grain product of Central Iowa. About a million and a half of dollars have already been spent on the work, and the portion of the road open for business is now earning more than its interest liabilities. The bonds are secured by a deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. They bear seven per cent. gold interest, and are for sale at 95. Governments received in exchange at the highest market price. Further information given and subscriptions received at the Company's Office No. 32 Pine-street, and at the Bank of North America No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S No. 30 Wall-street.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS. Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	27	Oil Cake, pkgs.	489
Cotton, bales	1,601	Petroleum, refd., bbls.	7,252
Cotton Seed, sacks	[illegible]	Naphtha, bbls.	601
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	11,322
Eggs, bbls.	717	Pork, pkgs.	15
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peanuts, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Buckw. Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	11
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	1,700
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Skins, pkgs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Mustard Seed, sacks	2,080
Beeswax, bbls.	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] have been as follows:

By the steamship *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—[illegible] lbs. Bacon, 82,430 lbs. Cheese, 136,495 lbs. Tallow, 108,685 lbs. Lard, 1 box Hams, 2 cases Furs, 32 cases Provisions, 9 cases Hardware, 11 pkgs. Machinery, 6 cases Organs, 1 case Silk Laces, 12 cases Dress Goods, 2 cases Pumps, 1 case Forks, 762 bales Cotton, 20 half bbls. Dried Apples, 177 bbls. Pork, 6 cases Woodware, 132 bbls. Apples, 25 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 109 bbls. Flour, 6 cases Lamp Burners, 1 case Elastic, 6 cases Furniture, 3 boxes Clock Movements, 1 case Furs, 200 cases Firearms, 5 cases Feathers, 2 boxes Dental Materials, 12 pkgs. Canned Fruits, 1 box Flowers, 4 bbls. Bladders, 87,736 lbs. Oil Cake, 33 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 100 tcs. Beef.

By the ship *Astronom*, for Bremen—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Liverpool—60 tons Manganese Ore, 4,018 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Barracouta*, for Gibraltar and Malta—149 hhds. Tobacco, 60 bales Tobacco, 2,126 cases Tobacco, 2 boxes Scales, 36,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 200 bbls. Resin, 4 boxes Chairs, 285 pieces Lumber, 12 boxes Panama, 150 bbls. Flour, 14,400 Staves.

By the ship *Daniel Webster*, for London—1,274 bbls. Resin, 17,420 lbs. Grease, 32,363 lbs. Tallow, 367,154 lbs. Oil Cake, 95 pkgs. Machinery, 27,458 bushels Wheat, 732 bbls. Flour, 18,094 lbs. Cheese, 150 Rollers, 32 pkgs. Hardware, 1 case Pain Killer, 11 cases Mouldings, 74 cakes Scraps, 6 boxes Lamp Trimmings, 533 bales Hops, 21 cases Toys, 650 Oars, 159 bundles Whalebone, 19 cases Aloes.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—6 boxes Extract Dyewoods, 312 bbls. Apples, 3,675 bbls. Flour, 32,639 bushels Wheat, 18,000 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Resin, 4,800 Staves, 127 tcs. Beef, 21 bbls. Pork, 23 cases Sewing Machines, 50 hhds. Tallow, 442 bags Waste, 11 bales Cotton, 312,600 lbs. Oil Cake, 50 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 5 cases Peaches, 5 cases Tomatoes.

By the bark *Union*, for Adelaide—40,096 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 174 pkgs. Hardware, 223 pkgs. Carriage Material, 21,080 gallons Kerosene, 14 pkgs. Glassware, 1,087 pkgs. Manufactured Wood, 1 Velocipede, 100 cases Turpentine, 2 cases Organs, 202 bbls. Resin, 550 pkgs. Mackerel, 9,460 pieces Lumber, 35 bags Timothy Seed.

ASHES—Have been inactive, yet prices have been steady. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 236 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some demand, and 714 bags by the *Christian IX.* have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted a fraction cheaper on a moderate movement, closing heavily. Sales since our last, 2,229 bales, (of which 655 bales were to arrive,) including 1,254 bales to shippers, 891 bales to spinners and 84 bales to speculators. Also 2,900 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales, basis Low Middling, free on board at Charleston, 24⅛c.; 200 bales, do. do., November, at 25c.; 150 bales do. do., December, at 25c.; 500 bales do. do., December, on private terms; 300 bales do. do., January, at 24⅞c.; 200 bales do. do., January, at 25c.; 100 bales do. do., January, at 25⅛c.; 200 bales do. do., February, at 25c.; 100 bales do. do., February, 25⅛c., (settlement;) 300 bales do. do., March, at 25⅛c., and 250 bales do. do., November, free on board at Charleston, 24c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this date, review the week's business thus: "The decline in gold has given us a heavy market, closing quiet at a decline of ⅜c. ₱ lb. from the highest point of the week. The supply offering is very small, and holders continue free sellers of cotton to arrive. The total sales for the week have been 16,993 bales; 9,873 to exporters, 5,542 to spinners, 928 to speculators and 650 in transit. The sales for future delivery, on 'basis Low Middling,' have been, for October, 250 bales, at 25⅜c.@26c.; for November, 2,100 bales, at 24⅞c.@25⅛c., and 1,000 bales, free on board at Charleston, at 24⅛c.; for December, 2,775 bales at 25c.@25⅛c., and 250 bales, free on board at New-Orleans, on private terms; for February, 800 bales at 25⅛c.; for March, 100 bales at 25⅛c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 8,752 bales; to Hamburg, 416 bales; to Bremen, 1,275 bales; to Glasgow, 39 bales, and to Havre, 744 bales. Total, 11,226 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 20,420 bales; to the Continent, 15,934 bales. Total, 36,364 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24¼	24½	24¾
Good Ordinary	24¾	25	25¼	25½
Low Middling	25⅜	25⅝	26	26⅛
Middling	25⅞	26	26	26⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	16,567
Receipts last week	16,081
Receipts the preceding week	20,351
Receipts since Sept. 1	142,120
Receipts since Jan. 1	504,742
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	539,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	538,888
Export clearances since our last	4,777
Exports since Sept. 1	66,905
Exports since Jan. 1	250,107
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	259,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,857
Estimated stock here	16,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	519,750
Receipts same time in 1868-9	394,250
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	202,350
Exports same time in 1868-9	128,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,843
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	215,300
Estimated stock at ports, same time in 1868	178,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,600,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

Messrs. EASTON & CO. supply the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	34,435	80,244	3,989	5,806
Mobile	11,852	27,490	3,133	....
Galveston	5,286	17,597	2,564	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	17,852	35,603	1,993	5,198
Charleston	12,750	20,500	....	....
New-York	8,151	16,885	8,791	2,435
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	4,940	8,000	....	2,080
Total this week.	95,266	215,319	20,470	15,519
Previously reported	424,489	....	107,804	58,558
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	519,755	215,319	128,274	74,077
Same time last year	394,234	178,112	76,837	51,105

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two Cotton years have been as follows:

For the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts	1867-68. Ex'ts	1868-69. Rec'ts	1868-69. Ex'ts	1869-70. Rec'ts	1869-70. Ex'ts
Sept. 5, bales	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12, bales	5,960	2,378	11,283	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19, bales	8,170	1,846	19,073	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26, bales	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	43,341	4,979
Oct. 3, bales	18,073	1,414	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10, bales	24,084	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,220	25,506
Oct. 17, bales	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24, bales	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,963
Oct. 31, bales	45,296	7,891	66,471	20,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7, bales	51,597	39,076	74,256	36,150	95,266	35,989

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	396,000	426,810
Afloat from India	132,000	150,000
Afloat from America	86,000	35,000
Stock in London	73,770	89,040
Afloat for London	140,000	99,000
Stock in Havre	71,120	60,817
Afloat for Havre	33,697	27,645
Stock in Bremen	3,998	9,745
Afloat for Bremen	....	1,966
Stock in United States ports	215,319	178,112
Stock in the interior towns	43,390	42,428
Total	1,180,294	1,136,563
Increase in visible supply	43,731	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 80,000 bales, same time 1868, 140,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12⅛d., then 11⅛d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Oct. 29.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	6,717	4,903
Columbus, Ga.	5,194	6,029
Macon, Ga.	10,334	8,061
Selma, Ala.	3,476	3,400
Montgomery, Ala.	8,711	7,541
Memphis, Tenn.	8,607	12,291
Nashville, Tenn.	351	203
Total	43,390	42,428

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand and rather easier in price, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,500 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 80; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 60@$6 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 70@$6 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	7 40@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in limited request and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 400 bbls., in lots, at from $5 90@$6 50 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 50@$10 25 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues quite nominal. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 70@$6 15 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal has been more active at $5@$5 50 for Western, $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 65@$5 75 for Southern, on private terms for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 625 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, though prices have favored buyers, especially for Spring, which has been pressed for sale, while it has been relatively less sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 164,800 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 29@$1 41, closing at about $1 40 for Prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 28@$1 37, closing at $1 33; No. 2 Spring at $1 21@$1 28; No. 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 20; Rejected Spring at $1 05@$1 12; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 50; Amber State at $1 40@$1 41 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at 92c.@96c. for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; 99c.@$1 04 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 04 for the best; $1 05@$1 08 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 03@$1 05 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in better supply, and further depressed and irregular on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including poor to prime two-rowed State at $1 10@$1 15; four-rowed State at $1 25, and Canada West on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately active at easier prices, though closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, in lots, at 61c.@63c., from depot and delivered, for heated and very choice Western and State, closing at about 62c.@63c. for sound Western, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive and heavy at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bushel; Sales, 4,500 bushels. The export clearances have been 300 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 732 bbls. Flour, and 27,458 bushels Wheat for London; 3,675 bbls. Flour and 32,639 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 150 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Palmyra yesterday, [illegible] Thursday and [illegible] on Friday, carried 31 loads of Wheat, 18 of Lumber, 15 of Barley, 12 of Corn, 7 of Apples, 6 of Oats, 3 of Flour, and 1 each of Oil, Peas, Salt and Staves."

List of boats which passed Palmyra during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 5, 1869:

Lumber—[illegible], Oswego; [illegible] Oswego; Colonel & P. Bailey, Oswego; [illegible] Oswego; [illegible]; J. E. Foster, Oswego; Frank Mosher, Oswego; [illegible], Oswego; [illegible] Oswego; Cub [illegible], Oswego; L. Gould, Oswego; Emma Corning, Oswego; Loretta, Oswego; C. W. [illegible], Rochester; [illegible]; A. J. Lewis, [illegible]; [illegible] C. R. Hancock, Tonawanda; G. S. Gould, Buffalo.

Apples—Grace Boddi, Rochester; Nellie and Annie, Albion; Frank Durster, Rochester; Geo. W. Beebe, Rochester; Nellie, Rochester; S. E. Johnson, Rochester; Hawk and Jennie, Palmyra.

WHEAT—Ira D. Seabord, Buffalo; Austin Scott, Buffalo; H. Allerbrand, Buffalo; Palice, Buffalo; Hattie White, Buffalo; P. B. No. 16, Buffalo; T. A. Buckley, Buffalo; Chas. Tubbs, Buffalo; Robt. Hills, Buffalo; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo; Thomas Warner, Buffalo; Davis Hills, Buffalo; Earl Tector, Buffalo; R. S. Sperry, Buffalo; Hattie Miller, Buffalo; Minnie F. Howe, Buffalo; H. M. Kinney, Buffalo; Cascade, Buffalo; A. C. Rew, Buffalo; O. H. Rotter, Buffalo; Bella McChesney, Buffalo; Mary Alice, Buffalo; Monticello, Buffalo; John T. Spaulding, Buffalo; S. Van Patten, Buffalo; L. J. N. Stark, Buffalo; J. J. Austin, Oswego; Coquette, Oswego; Dick Quigg, Oswego; Charles Tubbs, Oswego; Rachel Morgan, Oswego; Wm. Stimpson, Oswego; E. S. Pardee, Oswego; C. H. Potter; Oswego; H. T. Yeomans, Oswego; Albert S. Johnson, Oswego; Clara Edgar, Oswego.

CORN—J. W. Tucker, Oswego; Samuel Morrell, Buffalo; T. T. Stoddard, Buffalo; E. M. Fort, Buffalo; E. P. Mattison, Buffalo; A. H. Burch, Oswego; S. D. Gilson, Oswego; James Frazer, Oswego; Norman, Buffalo; Thomas Foster, Buffalo; Willis, Buffalo; J. W. Winchell, Buffalo.

Mixed—John Lewis, Penn Yan; Euphratah, Rome; Henry S. Hibbard, Palmyra; J. G. Cullen, Rochester; Billings Wheeler, Utica.

Barley—E. S. Brooks, Oswego; John A. Crawford, Oswego; A. Noxon, Oswego; J. O. Jones, Oswego; Wyoming, Oswego; Kate Green, Oswego; Gilbert H. Lyon, Oswego; Captain L. Davis, Oswego; Nellie and George, Oswego; P. J. Gibbs, Montezuma; Sam. D. Hod, Oswego; Old Oswego, Oswego; Geo. A. Bennett, Oswego; W. G. Wayne, Oswego; E. P. Penfield, Oswego; A. Chubb, Oswego.

Oats—City of Utica, Buffalo; Henry L. Wilgus, Buffalo; S. D. Sawyer, Buffalo; Mary and Emma, Belfast, Buffalo.

Oil—Wm. Keefe, Buffalo.

Flour—Port Byron, Rochester; W. J. Patterson, Rochester.

Peas—S. Banks, Oswego.

Staves—A. A. Brisdara, Buffalo.

Salt—Geo. W. Beebe, Salina.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at from 85c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 85c.@$1 05 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 111,902 hides, and 153 bales do.; sales, 53,000 hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 17,550 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 22½c.@23½c., gold, usual selection; 3,400 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,050 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11@11½ lbs., private terms; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., 21½c.@21½c., gold, usual selection; 2,450 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., 18½c.; 1,850 Dry California, 26 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central American, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Matamoros, 25 lbs., 23c., currency, as they run; 300 Dry Mexican, 32 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 450 Dry Texas, 24@26 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., 22¼c.; 600 Wet Salted Rio Grande, from Europe, 40 lbs., 12c. gold, usual selection; 3,500 Wet Salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, Kips, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted Southern, 35 lbs., 11¼c.; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12c.; 50 Bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 149,400 Hides and 960 Bales (same time as last year, 48,800—year before, 154,400,) as follows: 112,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corientes, &c., 2,100 Dry California, 2,000 Dry Central American, 200 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 700 Dry Havana, 400 Dry Sierra Leone, 600 Dry West India, 800 Dry Singapore, 7,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,600 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 12,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 2,000 Wet-salted California, 960 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in good demand and buoyant, including New-York State New, at 20c.@27c.; Eastern New, at 16c.@22c.; Ohio, at 15c.@22c.; Michigan, at 15c.@22c., for common to fair; Wisconsin, at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, at 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 695 bales; exports, 533 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been steady, but without much animation. The day's receipts were 3,939 Sides.

MOLASSES—There has been very little call for any description, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	43c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	75c.@92½c.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been claiming a further advance on very meagre offerings, but the demand has not been active. Crude has been moderately inquired for, and quoted up to 20½c.@20¾c., in bulk, with sales of 2,100 bbls. for early delivery; 25½c.@26c. in shipping order here, and 24½c.@24¾c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 570 bbls. arrived. Refined has been in fair request and quoted firmer; sales having been reported here of 6,500 bbls. standard White for November at 35c.@35½c.; 4,500 bbls. do., December, at mainly at 35c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., January and February, at 34c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 35½c.@36½c.; 5,500 bbls. do., December, at 34½c.@35c.; 4,000 bbls. do., December to March, at 34½c., and 3,000 bbls. do., January to March, at 34c., ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here have been 7,252 bbls.; in Philadelphia, 2,560 bbls. The export clearances included 255,763 gallons for Bremen, and 36,000 for Gibraltar and Malta. Standard White in cases is in request at 40c.@41c., and Prime White at 41c.@41½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is inactive at 11½c.@12c., in bbls., and 17c.@17½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 601 bbls. received here.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., in lots, at $29 75@$30 for Western Mess, $31 for City Mess, $26 50@$28 for Western and City Prime Mess and $24 50@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 400 bbls. new Prime Mess, deliverable at Chicago, at equal to $25 ₱ bbl. for shipment. Cutmeats are dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 125 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive and heavy; sales have been reported of 75 boxes, chiefly ice-cured, at 16½c.@18½c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in limited request at from 12½c.@12¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard has been in rather more request at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 400 tierces and 250 bbls., in lots, at 16½c.@18½c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17c.@17¼c. for City, and 17½c.@17¾c. for Good to Prime Steam ₱ lb. Also 1,500 tierces Prime Steam, seller January and February, at 16½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet at former rates; sales 100 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in more demand, including New Prime Mess at $25@$26, and India Mess at $29@$32 ₱ tierce; sales, 200 tierces. Beef Hams continue in slack demand at from $18@$25 for Old, and $33 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales, 110 bbls., in lots. Butter is quiet but steady. We quote: State, common to prime, 28c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@50c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 25c.@35c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,265 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet at from 10c.@19c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 11,322 boxes.

RICE—The market has been rather more active, but prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 tierces Carolina at $7 25@$8, currency, and 300 bags East India, in bond, for export, at $2 37½@$3 12½, gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—A sale of 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed was made at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 661 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11c.@12⅛c., and 130 boxes Havana at 11c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive and heavy, at from 13⅛c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 74,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅛c., mainly at 11c.@11⅛c.; also 28,600 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18⅛c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to $1 10@$1 11 ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 225 bbls., against receipts of 653 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, but steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,300 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; and 53,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. by sail, and 8⅛d. by steam, ₱ bushel. For Bristol, a vessel, with Flour and Wheat, on private terms. For Cork and a market, an Italian bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat, (a recharter,) on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

IRON WORKS.

CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.

Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 25 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av and 29th-st.

Every description of iron work for buildings.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

I. O. OF O. F.

I. O. OF O. F.

Members of National Lodge, No. 30, are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, FREDERIC L. VULTEE, at Trinity Chapel, THIS AFTERNOON, as announced in obituary columns.
JOHN W. HENRY CANOLL, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH and culture wishes to form the acquaintance of some beautiful and accomplished young lady with a view to matrimony. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, inclosing photograph.

LOANS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and silver ware bought, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE-GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ASK FOR DITSON'S—TAKE NO other—Opera Librettos. Ditson's Italian Library will be for sale every night and Saturday matinees hereafter on the streets. Acknowledged to be the best in the world. Only 25 cents.

THE WIDOW OF A MASON, IN trouble, would like to borrow $[illegible] for 1 year, without interest, from an individual or Lodge; the best of references given. Address a note to TRAM, Station D, giving name and address.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOWcase Doors. HOFFMAN & FRESCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 149 Chatham-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION AND ART NOTICE.
BARKER & THRALL, AUCTIONEERS,
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

The two historical paintings by Hendrick Schaefels and Ferdinand Pauwels, together with the entire valuable collection of A. D. Huyvetter, Esq., will be on exhibition free, on and after the 8th of November, and sold on the evenings of the 16th and 17th. THE BATTLE OF THE GREAT LISBON AND BISCAYAN FLEETS, as described by Motley in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic," is powerfully expressed, and admirable in drawing, color and action. BOCCACCIO AT THE COURT OF JANE THE FIRST, OF NAPLES, with Capri, the Bay of Naples and Vesuvius in the distance, is a picture of immense grandeur and artistic excellence. The above have been selected with great care from the Brussels Exhibition, and are the finest and most costly collection of high-class paintings in the market.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 127 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, satin damask rosewood arm and reception chairs, rosewood etagere, black-walnut dining table and chairs, black-walnut buffet, black-walnut secretary, marble mantel clock, damask curtains, linen shades, gilt cornices, French-plate mantel mirrors, black-walnut French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, spring beds, pillows and bolsters, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, matting, &c.

Catalogues now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Art Galleries.

OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENgravings, water colors, &c., at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7 o'clock. Pictures on exhibition.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE C. PETERS, John R. Peters, Jr., Francis A. Palmer and Abby L. Cook, as acting executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John R. Peters, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN F. DELAPLAINE, individually, and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of John F. Delaplaine, deceased, Matilda Delaplaine, widow of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, Julia M. Schiefelin and George A. Schiefelin, her husband, Florence Delaplaine, Charles E. Delaplaine, Emily L. Fuller, Julia A. Chase, Edward Chase, Lucien B. Chase, Clason Chase, Caribell Chase and Serina Chase, and the New-York City Hospital, and Matilda Delaplaine, as trustee under and executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, and administratrix with said will annexed, and James Cruikshank, as administrator with the said will of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, annexed, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee under said will, appointed in the place of John F. Delaplaine and Israel Corse, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1869.
VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n8-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, plaintiff, against THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of October, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 13, 1869.
BARRETTS & REDFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1869.
BARRETTS & REDFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
n8-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Kings—MONROE B. WASHBURN, plaintiff, against ALBERT HEBBARD, JOHN P. ONDERDONK and ISAAC L. WADLEIGH, defendants—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-House in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 17 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 3, 1869.
POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1869.
POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n8-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—THEODORE W. HEINEMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN L. JANEWAY and GEORGE N. TOWNSEND, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Comp. not ser.)—To the defendants named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 25, 1869.
SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.
SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n8-law6wM*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street.

Sixth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway.

Seventh—For flagging in Jane-street, northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—For flagging in Forty-third-street, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue.

Ninth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—The property on the northwest corner of Jane-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—The southerly side of Forty-third-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue, and running to a point one hundred and fifty feet east of the same.

Ninth—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 12, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1869.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE. (Italian opera.) Characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Giorgio Ronconi, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and the Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lizzie Weber.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. George Clarke.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway and 30th-st.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NOT GUILTY. Robert Butler and Troupe.

STEINWAY HALL,
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. By Miss G. Feininger, Louise Lutz, Messrs. Bassmeyer, Pinner, Feininger and Candidus.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

NATIONAL HALL,
Harlem.
GRAND CONCERT. By the Alleghanians.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Archbishop of Paris, in a pastoral letter on the Ecumenical Council, maintains that the French Concordat is opposed to any settlement of the question of the infallibility of the Pope without discussion.

The Spanish Unionists and Progressists are in a state of inharmony on more questions than the selection of a Sovereign—the oath to support the Constitution, and the matter of electing Deputies to fill the vacancies in the Cortes, being among the elements of disagreement.

Two electoral meetings were dissolved by the Police in Paris on Saturday without resistance from the people. M. ROCHEFORT has returned to Paris, and on Saturday he addressed an electoral meeting. He has already received a nomination for the Corps Legislatif from a Paris district. LEDRU ROLLIN has accepted a nomination for the Chambers, without taking the oath of personal fidelity to the Emperor.

A Paris dispatch announces that King VICTOR EMMANUEL is dying, and that the Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have been summoned to Florence.

The flags in London were on Saturday placed at half mast, and many buildings in the city draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late GEORGE PEABODY.

Queen Victoria opened the new bridge and viaduct in London on Saturday, with State ceremonies, in the presence of a great concourse of people. The houses were decorated, and the day observed as a general holiday.

NAPOLEON is expected to pass a portion of the Winter at Nice.

JECKER, who negotiated the Mexican loan with the Empire, claims an indemnity of 17,000,000 francs from the French Government.

The concessions asked for from the Belgium Government by the new Belgo-American Cable Company to facilitate the laying of another ocean cable between Belgium and America, were agreed to on Friday, and signed by the Belgium Minister at Paris. The grantees are W. C. BARNEY, E. B. PAULDING and J. S. BARTLETT.

GENERAL.

The Rochester Theatre, in that city, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, together with several adjacent buildings. Loss, $50,000. The fire was discovered in the green room at 5 A. M., and spread with great rapidity. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT lost a large portion of his wardrobe.

Several arrests were made in Troy and Albany on Saturday of persons implicated in the express robbery on the Central Railroad near Fonda, among which was that of CHARLES B. CONKLIN, once before arrested and discharged in this City. A portion of the stolen property, it is said, has been recovered.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrants of JOHN FIELDS and ZACHARY TAYLOR, both convicted of different murders in that State, and they are to be executed on Tuesday, the 4th day of December.

A Free Trade meeting was held on Saturday at Springfield, Ill., which was addressed by Professor PERRY. The Protectionists in Detroit also held a meeting on Saturday, and passed resolutions favorable to protection, and inviting the advocates of Free Trade to a discussion.

A fire on Friday night, at Harrisburg, Penn., destroyed five dwelling houses and their contents. Loss, $10,000.

According to a San Francisco dispatch the Governor of Arizona has called for volunteers to fight the Indians, to be armed and equipped by the Territory.

At Washington, D. C., late Friday night, a serious disturbance occurred at a colored church where a revival was in progress, and the officers were assaulted and severely clubbed. Several persons were arrested, and the affair will probably prove fatal, as the injuries of Officer LAWSON are very severe. Four of the rioters were subsequently arrested.

A snow storm yesterday deposited four inches of snow at Covington, Va., and Greensboro, N. C.

A Mrs. SOLOMON and her son, living in Virginia, about eight miles from Charlottesville, were brutally murdered by parties unknown on Friday night.

Our special dispatch from Washington announces the death of Rear-Admiral CHARLES STEWART, of the United States navy, and of *Ironsides* fame, at Bordentown, N. C., on Saturday afternoon, at the age of 92 years.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular correcting a misapprehension among liquor dealers that they may withdraw spirits from a stamped package and fill with water, and directing that all such change shall be attended with the cancellation of the stamp and a regauging and stamping according to the contents of the changed package.

The game of base ball between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, was played there on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 17 to 8. About 6,000 spectators witnessed the game, which was not as well played as it would have been had the weather been warmer.

A daughter of FRANCIS RAMSEY, one of the Superintendents of the Welland Canal, in crossing a bridge at Haldemand, Canada, on Friday night, accidentally fell off and was drowned.

The system of free letter delivery will go into operation in San Francisco on the 15th inst. Some of the carriers will be mounted.

Hon. O. BASCOM, Canal Commissioner, died yesterday morning at Whitehall, N. Y.

OTIS TUFTS, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Boston, the inventor of the elevator, now so generally in use, dropped dead in that city on Friday night, of heart disease, and was found lying on the sidewalk.

ROBERT J. WALKER is reported seriously ill at Washington.

A fire on Saturday morning at Kent, Ohio, burned out a number of business firms, loss $12,000; and another one at Creek Centre, Warren County, in this State, destroyed the Lewis Hotel and other property, valued at $10,000.

The Lake National Bank at Wolfboro, N. H., was entered on Friday night and robbed of its entire contents, consisting of money, notes, bonds and private deposits. The loss is heavy.

LOCAL.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican General Committee met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Saturday evening, Mr. GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT presiding. It was decided to call a Convention on the 15th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the December election.

The anniversary of the Universalist Mission School of New York, was celebrated Saturday afternoon at the Brevoort Rooms, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. Over 300 children attended, and were addressed by the leading Universalist ministers of the City.

Secret investigations have recently been had before United States Commissioner OSBORN, in the case of ROMAINE MULLIGAN and JAMES CAULDWELL, charged with being implicated in extensive drawback frauds with certain other persons, whose names have not been revealed. Mr. SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD is alleged to be among the accused parties.

A motion was made on Saturday at the United States District Court, (Southern District,) before Judge BLATCHFORD, to vacate the order for the arrest of two of the defendants in the case of GOULD *vs.* BUSHNELL and others. The Court refused the motion, on the ground that inasmuch as the parties have removed outside of the jurisdiction of the Sheriff, and have not yet been arrested, the motion to rescind the order of arrest cannot be complied with.

The Grand Jury has done nothing yet with the gold conspirators, and the probabilities are they will not do much, if anything.

Another action has been commenced against JAMES FISK, Jr., by WATSON B. FARR, to recover a difference of $273,500 on gold transactions during the exciting days of last month. Attachments have been issued against the property of the defendant.

An inquest was held Saturday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, who was killed by THOS. JACKSON, a Deputy Sheriff, while quarreling in Washington-street, on the 29th ult. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who was formally committed for trial.

CHRISTIAN FROBING, residing at No. 37 Ewen-street, Brooklyn, E. D., cut his throat with a butcher's knife, yesterday morning, while insane. The wound was not fatal, and he was conveyed to his home and medical assistance procured.

Governor Hoffman's Promises.

The joy with which a decisive victory has inspired the Democrats of New-York is not wholly free from misgivings. The mass of them shout and are happy. They picture to themselves absolute control of profitable offices, of all the avenues to legislation, of the treasury of the State, and the vast expenditures of which this City is the scene. The prospect renders them almost wild with exultation. But the more sagacious of their leaders already inculcate the necessity of moderation. Governor HOFFMAN, in his Albany speech, in effect confesses that the prospect is clouded by responsibilities which no rational man can contemplate without anxiety. He will not say he has no fear of them, "but by the help of the people and their representatives, and all the good counsel he can get" from Democratic sources, he hopes that danger may be averted.

Certainly, on their face, Governor HOFFMAN'S promises are reassuring. He tells us that the Legislature shall be made honest—so honest that there will be none in it who can be bought. He declares that legislation shall be wholly in the public interest, and that all changes shall be improvements. We should confess ourselves satisfied with the prospect if there were any guarantee that these high-sounding declarations were anything more than fine words, uttered to tickle the ears of those who serenaded him. But we see no reason whatever for confidence. There was a time, perhaps, when Governor HOFFMAN'S virtuous professions were treated with respect. That, however, was before he fully committed himself to the Erie Ring by signing one of the most scandalous bills which any Legislature ever passed. By making himself a party to that measure, he identified himself with the corrupt Ring whose purposes it was intended to serve, and with the bargain made by that Ring with the Tammany managers.

Faith in the Governor's promises becomes yet weaker when it is remembered that he relies, confessedly, upon the help of the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, and such "good counsel" as they may offer him. He will be the creature of his party; and the morality of the Legislature will be the morality of the Democratic Party—not any abstract thing which Mr. HOFFMAN may now choose to exhibit. When honest legislation is required, therefore, we must take into [illegible] the revelations of Tuesday. As we have said, however, the Labor Leaders have now played their card, and the regular parties know the strength of the hand; they have delivered their fire, and the doubt which surrounded it will no longer be felt. In Massachusetts the labor movement enjoyed some special advantages. It was the shoe-making towns and the Eastern cities of the State that gave CHAMBERLAIN his main vote—"the disgruntled Crispins," says the Springfield *Union*, "who were displeased at their failure to get a charter last Winter;" and the same paper adds that "the impossibility of establishing a bond of sympathy between them and the mass of intelligent voters in the State, already assures the failure of the movement."

Perhaps this discounting of failure is more than the facts warrant; but it is at least clear that the Labor Party, in virtue of its unwise attempt to make itself a political organization, distinct from the regular organizations, and above them, will only be used as a tool by selfish and designing men within its own ranks, and still more, perhaps, by selfish and designing men outside of its ranks. By dint of gradual accretions of this sort, the Democratic Party in Massachusetts might come to make a respectable show of numbers; but in any case the true policy of the workingmen is to refrain from trying to control political parties, and thereby incurring their hostility, and to choose, instead, from among the regular nominees, those who are obviously the most honest and upright men.

Rifle Practice for the National Guard.

We took occasion the other day to refer to the spirited and persistent way in which the Jersey City *Times* had been urging upon the National Guards the importance of taking up target practice in earnest, with the view to improve the present low standard of marksmanship. We are glad to learn that these appeals have not been without effect, and that a certain amount of general interest has been aroused in this subject, of which, next Summer, we shall see some good fruits.

The difficulties which have always stood in the way of target practice by City militia regiments are, want of suitable grounds, suitable instructors and suitable means. Up to this time so little interest has been manifested in the subject by most American cities, that even so much as a field for practice, with proper safeguards and provisions for doing no injury to spectators, could not be procured. The consequence was that,—at least until the outbreak of the late war,—the various military organizations contented themselves, for the most part, with "an annual parade and target shooting." And such an affair as it commonly was! The "pocket pistol" was the weapon chiefly in vogue, and certainly the one which did the most execution. LOWELL describes a "Cornwallis," or "muster," at which a certain militia soldier "fires away his rammer arter too much rum-and-water,"—and, in a word, target practice, by this pretence of attending to it once in a twelvemonth, became ridiculous.

Officers and men, also, in City regiments, have hitherto objected to the consumption of time in marching from their armories to grounds suitable for target practice—far enough removed from the City limits to prevent the danger of accidents from stray shots. This was a very natural objection, when, for an hour's practice, a whole day was consumed. However, under the new method of instruction in marksmanship, so much can be taught before the actual practice with ball cartridge is attempted, that this objection no longer has its old force. It is precisely because such instruction is perfectly feasible here, as well as because the experience of other countries has demonstrated its success there, that we now refer once more to this important subject, and urge its attention on the American militia everywhere.

The National Census of 1870.

There is so much of sensational oratory and "disjointed thinking" among the members of Congress during the session, that a scientific audience is always somewhat surprised to find a prominent member of that body showing any very strong appreciation of science or a disposition to respect its laws. These were certainly the sentiments of the very intelligent body who listened to General GARFIELD'S paper, read to the Social Science Association, upon the "National Census of 1870." They had expected that a few solid facts would be served, garnished by a very frothy syllabub of "buncombe" and patriotic oratory. Instead, they listened with surprise and pleasure to a clear, philosophical and practical statement of what the census should be, what its present defects were, and of its vast importance in a scientific and national point of view. General GARFIELD is evidently familiar with the improvements in statistical science and in sympathy with the philosophical spirit of the age.

The peculiar importance of the census to this country arises, as the speaker justly stated, from the fact that we have here no statistical bureau, and depend for almost all our accurate information as to the resources and growth of the country upon the decennial census.

There are especial reasons now for desiring to obtain a trustworthy account and estimate of the products and population of the country, in that we have just finished a most destructive war and are burdened with a heavy debt. It is important for financial reasons that we should know just how much we have destroyed of our wealth, and how far population has diminished. In a scientific view, it is most desirable to know how fast the creation of new wealth goes on after a great war, and what are the permanent losses and wounds from such terrible struggles. The great question of the effects of emancipation on a servile population, and on production, will be in part answered by the dry tables of the coming census. Whether the negro dies out in freedom, whether he produces as much, and whether the black population shifts toward the South—all these important problems may be partly solved by the next enumeration of population.

We shall learn, too, how fast and for the [illegible] for other regions under the Union, and whether they themselves are creating more or less wealth since they ceased to depend on forced labor. After the results of science appear, the usual outcries of prejudice and ignorance on these important matters will cease, and we shall have facts to rest upon.

As this vast procession of population moves across the waters to this New World, we shall learn from the tables next year where it is distributing itself, and what lands and climates under our flag it prefers. Great physical problems, too, will be in process of solution. It is still a question with the students of race whether the Anglo-American is fairly acclimated, and whether his natural increase is not diminishing in proportion to that of continental nationalities, so that the leading race here may be dying out. This vital query will receive many responses from the figures of next year. It will be known, too, how many disabled men we have as the fruit of our civil war, and what the exact condition is of the national strength.

The movements of population, too, within the Union will be ascertained, and the growth or decay of separate communities and States be distinctly portrayed. We shall learn again the precise ratio of our growth and our production; what increase we are making in manufacture, how many new acres are being planted, what additional animals we possess, and what the exact decay of our commerce is. The ratio of births to deaths, of deaths to occupations and ages, and a thousand facts of the highest importance in vital statistics, will again be carefully presented.

Insurers have asserted that the average of human life is longer here, among our native born, than in the Old World. The census will begin to furnish data for ascertaining this. To secure all these vast results, so important to finance, to science and to our national well-being, a most careful and scientific plan for the census is needed.

General GARFIELD'S suggestion that the United States Marshals be not employed in taking the census seems wise, for obvious reasons. His recommendations that the returns of families be on separate slips, and held confidential, that they be never taken advantage of for taxation or any judicial purpose, and that more and better paid agents should be engaged in this work, seem also reasonable and proper. The census ought also to be taken within one month, so that it may be as accurate as possible—as a single day census must be impossible in our vast domain—and it should be collected and published at least within a year, and not drag on for five or six years, as has often been the case. The distribution of schedules beforehand is a very practical suggestion, and would insure much more trustworthy returns. General GARFIELD'S suggested improvements in the headings of the schedules, we trust, will be adopted, as well as a more compact and popular form of publication for many of the statistics than we have hitherto enjoyed.

How Fires are Caused and How Their Danger May be Lessened.

The advent of cold weather is a time of peril to this City. As statistics show, there is then always a large increase in the number and destructiveness of conflagrations. This year, during the last week in October, there were twenty-six alarms of fire, four human lives were destroyed, and property valued at $300,000 was consumed. These startling facts are deserving of serious consideration.

The increased frequency of fires at this season is largely, if not exclusively, due to carelessness. Every year people must learn anew to be cautious, and only become perfect in the lesson after serious loss has resulted from its lack. Stores are closed at night with red-hot stoves glowing in the midst of the most combustible material, and furnaces are loaded with anthracite in the last business hour of the day, to be a constantly augmenting peril throughout the night. Coals are heaped high upon grates which are then left unwatched for hours, and the general action seems predicated on the presumption that the fires so kindled can by no possibility trespass beyond their prescribed limits and destroy the buildings they are meant to warm. If people could only be convinced that immunity from loss by fire cannot be secured except by the same watchfulness that is apparent in the later Winter, two Autumn months would not be marked as the fiery period of the year.

This carelessness of occupants is plainly chargeable with the increased frequency, but it does not account for the destructiveness of these conflagrations. The unusual demands made upon the Fire Department have taxed its efficiency to the utmost, and its responses in the main have been satisfactory; but it would seem that there is room for improvement in the management of this important public service. The steam engines are wonderfully prompt in arriving at fires, but they are so heavy and unwieldy that it has sometimes happened they were not prompt enough, and fires have gained headway and become disastrous that would have resulted in little loss had the means of extinguishment been sooner applied. Swiftness in application is often of more consequence than immensity of power, and there have been occasions when a mere hose attached to a street hydrant would have saved property that the ponderous engines were powerless to rescue because they arrived too late.

Our means of fire-extinguishment are certainly not commensurate with the needs of the City so long as extensive conflagrations are frequent and the annual resulting loss is millions of dollars. Our present engines are serviceable and should be retained, but they should be supplemented by a flying corps that can reach the required spot almost simultaneously with the alarm; and to accomplish this the fire stations must be multiplied. Apparatus sufficiently light to be easily portable, should be stationed over the City at such short intervals as to be able to instantly meet every emergency; even if it were nothing more than an hort hose, manageable by one man, it would in many cases be amply sufficient and have fewer flow fires put out before the engines could arrive.

The Fire Commissioners have an admirable [illegible] that we are justified in calling attention to the defects yet apparent in their system. A vast improvement is perceptible since the time when the tap of the fire bell was merely the signal for a jubilee of ruffianism, but perfection has not yet been reached, and the Commissioners are sensible enough not to make the claim. Their chief danger now is too implicit reliance upon the steam engine, and a failure to make use of other potent agencies that would otherwise be obvious. Nothing need be said for or against any of the schemes for entirely supplanting water as a fire-extinguisher, for whatever value any of them may have, none of them is immediately available. If the Commissioners at the present juncture study to make the utmost possible use of water, they will fully meet the requirements of the hour and will materially reduce the losses by fire in this City.

The *World* says that Governor HOFFMAN'S speech at Albany has the "ring of the true Democratic metal" about it. More is the pity. We all know what *that ring* is, and the public have generally supposed that Governor HOFFMAN was not quite deaf to its attractions when he signed the Erie bill. The ring, and what is better in the eyes of the Democrats, the *metal* itself, will doubtless do its part at Albany, and elsewhere, in the coming Winter, and perhaps it was only a delicate hint to that effect that the *World* wished to convey to the hungry ones in the above sentence. We are quite sure that Governor HOFFMAN would never have been so rash as to allude to the ring of the democratic metal. There are some similes which a man who has once compromised his reputation would invariably "shy" at, as a horse does at a glance of light on a dark road.

That was a creditable scene which took place in Coroner FLYNN'S Court on Saturday. It happened upon the occasion of holding an inquest on the man DOUGLAS, who was shot by THOMAS JACKSON, a Deputy Sheriff. The jury found that JACKSON had used his pistol *partly* in self-defence—*which* part of it they did not say. But the most material portion was the means of extinguishing life in DOUGLAS, and it is quite clear from the testimony that JACKSON was in no sort of danger when he fired. There had been a half drunken "row," but it was all over when JACKSON took away the life of a defenceless man. The counsel for the prosecution threw out a hint to the effect that the inquiry had been a "perfect farce." Coroner FLYNN at once asserted that the jury had *not* been packed, although we fail to see how this was an answer to the counsel's remark. Then a Mr. HALEY, employed in the Coroner's office, kindly offered to "trounce" the counsel, but the offer was declined with thanks. A careful perusal of the evidence will raise some doubts as to the intelligence of the jury, whatever may be thought of their honesty. It has long been well known, however, that a man may kill another in this City without incurring any risk that he need be much concerned about.

The "interviewer" of the period declares that he is not quite the lowest product of journalism, and we believe him. The "country" or "provincial" correspondent—whatever the object may be called—contrives more than any one else to befoul his own nest. He delights in cramming as many stories of as many persons as can well be dragged together in one letter. He much prefers to draw upon his imagination for his facts, and particularly to slander any one whom he happens to have known. The discarded employe, the disappointed applicant for place—in short, anybody with a personal grievance—is eligible to be a "New-York correspondent," for it is too often deemed that no qualifications are needed for the post except want of conscience and a partiality for retailing stories, against either men or women, which have no foundation. Of course there are honorable exceptions, and no one will suppose that we wish to attach an unmerited stigma to them. But the common type is the industrious gentleman who gathers together all the sweepings of scandal, adds his own condiments, flavors it to the taste of jaded palates, and offers the sorry dish to his deluded customers. It might be suggested that an honestly-written letter from New-York would prove just as interesting as a tissue of malevolent fabrications. But this would be mere squeamishness. The correspondent writes in order to gratify his own objects—he endeavors to undermine other reputations because he has never been in the habit of valuing his own, and because he hates other people to be better off than himself. Is it not quite natural that journalism should be esteemed above all other professions, and that those who follow it stand so well in the social scale?

The other day a melting report came from a Police office. It was all about a "poor old" burglar. The Judge was quite overcome in sentencing him to three months' gentle confinement—not in prison,—only in the hospital. The spectators burst into tears. The account of the affair was simply heart-rending. The old burglar had, it seems, experienced ill health and poverty,—evils that have frequently befallen honest men, but we need not explain that burglars have special claims upon our sympathy. This one could not have been more petted and cried over if he had added murder to his other crimes. Honest poverty is disgusting, but there is something that touches the heart in a jailbird's reverses of fortune. So, at least, thought "the Court," in this most afflicting case. The *spirit* of the lesson has not been lost on another Judge. A "lady," who lives in Brooklyn, was charged with stealing several articles from Mr. STEWART'S store. The charge was fully proved. If it had been a very poor person—not a "lady" or a noted burglar—a few months in prison would have been the punishment awarded. But the lady cried. The Judge at once let her go free, only exacting the condition that she remained in Brooklyn and did not show herself in New-York. She may go on "shop-lifting" in Brooklyn, but not in this City. We hope the Brooklyn storekeepers admire the arrangement.

Mr. PEABODY'S death appears to have taken the public somewhat by surprise, but his friends have long feared a fatal termination to his illness. When he left England for the United States this Summer, we published a letter from one who knew him well, describing the state of weakness into which our distinguished countryman had fallen. He grew rapidly worse in this country, and the morning before he started on his last journey across the Atlantic he was scarcely able to hold up his head. He saw a few friends, but many more who called were obliged to leave without bidding him farewell. Few men have been more harassed by solicitations from strangers for help. He could never step outside the door without being followed by importunate applicants, and a huge basket would not have held his letters every day. They were [illegible]

Everybody will be sorry to hear that the fund for the benefit of Mrs. RAWLINS, the widow of the late esteemed Secretary of War, is in a languishing state. Like so many other good works, it was taken up with great enthusiasm at first, but the sudden fire seemed to go out almost as soon as its light appeared. The fund falls far short of the amount intended to be raised—$50,000—and subscriptions have ceased. Surely we need only state this fact to our readers to obtain the sum still wanting. The circumstances of General RAWLINS' death were peculiarly distressing, and it was generally felt that his family ought to be shielded from want by the people. There is no lack of generosity on the part of the public; we are convinced they only require to be reminded of the facts. It will be little credit to the Western States if the example early shown by the merchants of New-York is not quickly followed.

We learn that the rate of postage between the United States and England will very shortly be reduced to 3d.—or six cents. The measure has long been talked of, but now it seems to have been finally decided on. The result will be an immense addition to the correspondence between the two countries, and the Post Office will in the end be richer, instead of poorer, for the change. Every reduction hitherto made has had that result. The new rate will come into effect on the 1st of January next. Poor immigrants will be the first to benefit by the wise policy of the two Governments.

Social order is not in a very flourishing state at Washington. Two men are missing says our correspondent, and divers strange scandals have recently happened. Then there has been what is called a "negro riot," arising, it appears, out of a revival in one of the churches. Two Police officers were beaten and cut about with knives and razors. One of these functionaries had his jaw broken. This is a manifestation of brotherly love which not even a revival can entirely excuse. Perhaps, if the Police arrangements of the city were a little more efficient, individual members of the force would not stand in so much jeopardy, and it would, doubtless, be discovered that the negroes are not the only offenders against the public peace. At present it seems to answer very well to make them the scapegoats of all evil-doers.

The English drama is evidently on the decline. The Princess' Theatre in London opened with a new drama entitled, "Escaped from Portland," from the facile pen of Mr. BOUCICAULT. This production was very coldly received, and, after a short run of six nights, has been withdrawn. Mr. BOUCICAULT, having lately been subjected to a strain under which, it has been remarked, even LOPE DE VEGA would have sunk, is pronounced unable to supply a fresh article, and the management, yielding to dire necessity, have closed the doors. In the country of SHAKESPEARE, JONSON, KNOWLES and SHERIDAN, it has come to this—that dramatic authorship centres in the person of Mr. BOUCICAULT! Even French adaptation seems to have become a lost art, and as for having recourse to the legitimate drama, that seems to have been an alternative quite undreamt of, even in the theatre which witnessed CHARLES KEAN'S magnificent Shakespearean revivals.

Time, among its other changes, is modifying somewhat the meaning of the Salique proverb of the Middle Ages which said—"Never can the rule of France fall to the distaff from the lance." The Empress EUGENIE is taking her husband's place a good deal among the crowned heads—rehearsing, as it were, a grand part, as if to be prepared for a possible Regency. People admire her way of talking about mines and manufactures with those interested in such matters, thinking she would be more at home on the subject of queenly brocades, basques and chignons. But a little knowledge goes a great way with Empresses, and even with Emperors; and the gracious EUGENIE in an emergency could probably converse with any high dignitary about "the drain of gold," and even "the Russian tallows," almost as well as Mr. Baps, the dancing master in *Dombey and Son*.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS gives St. Louis very little comfort on the subject of the national capital—showing that if even this were to be removed it would not be located in that city, but two hundred miles off, at some "Meeting of the Waters," or American Coblentz, where the Cumberland, Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi come together. He also points to the grand example of Rome, showing how that power expanded from its first site and stretched over kingdoms to the Indus. But this part of his argument does not seem so much to the point as the former, since the Romans are said to have stopped very far short of that Indian river—not to have gone, in fact, any further than the neighborhood of the Euphrates. At the same time we do not see how the case of St. Louis can be anything the better for the historic oversight.

Is Joe Elliott a Colt or a Horse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are quite right, in your paper of this morning, in saying that *Joe Elliott* is a horse, rather than a colt—I mean in point of speed—after he has trotted a mile in 2:19½, being a quarter of a second faster than the famous *Flora Temple* ever trotted a mile. In age, however, according to the universal practice of horsemen in this country, a five-year old is always spoken of as a colt. I am pleased that nothing worse can be said about this remarkable young animal than to call him a horse. Inasmuch as his age was accurately given in all the reporters' accounts of his performances, I cannot see that it makes any difference whether he was called a colt or a horse. One man who saw him trot called him a steam engine; and another called him a flying machine; but I took no offence at either, and I shall certainly take none at seeing him—even if with a spice of malice—pronounced a horse. I wish I could get another just like him; I should be willing to have him called a horse also. ROBERT BONNER.

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.005 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Nov. 2, 29.815 inches; minimum at 10 P. M., Nov. 6, 29.372 inches; range, .744 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 44.1°; maximum [illegible] 3 P. M., Nov. 4, 71°; minimum at 6 A. M., Nov. 1, 29°; range, 39°. Nov. 5—Rain from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; amount of water, .62 inche[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Death of Rear-Admiral Stewart—Spain and the South American Republics—The European Loan Story Denied—Reciprocity with Canada—A Russo-Bohemian Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Secretary of the Navy has received intelligence of the death of the venerable Rear-Admiral CHARLES STEWART, of the "Ironsides" *Constitution* frigate fame, which occurred at Bordentown, N. J., yesterday at 3 o'clock. Admiral STEWART was 92 years of age, and had served 71 years, having entered the navy as a Lieutenant on the 9th of March, 1798. Secretary ROBESON will to-morrow issue an order announcing his death, and directing that the flags at all the navy yards and stations and on all vessels in American waters be placed at half-mast on the day of the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Philadelphia. Vessels on duty in foreign waters will observe the order on the day of its receipt.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND SPAIN.

The state of "dormant war," as it was termed by Mr. SEWARD, which has existed between Spain and the South American Pacific Republics, will be ended probably within a few months. New steps have lately been taken to this end. It is understood that in July last the Spanish Minister called the attention of the Secretary of State to the existing unsettled state of things, and he asked that the old proposition of American mediation be revived, to which Mr. FISH consented—the design being to bring together the representatives of Spain and the Pacific Republics in this city. Since that date this matter has been the subject of a diplomatic correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister. It has been finally agreed that the United States shall invite the four South American Republics, Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, through its own accredited Ministers, to send representatives to the conference, which is to meet in Washington on the 15th of January next. It is understood that our Ministers have already been instructed to take the necessary steps to carry out this proposition.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN STORY.

Secretary BOUTWELL authorizes a contradiction of the report that he has dispatched an agent to Europe to negotiate a four per cent. loan. Neither is he maturing any special scheme for the return of specie payments by New-Year's Day, or any other day. That, he hopes, will come in due time by such attention to the finances as he has been giving, and hopes to be able to give in the future. It is his earnest desire to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest during his term of office, and he confidently believes he will not be obliged to go abroad to do it.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

In addition to the denial elsewhere given of the reports about the proposed submission to Congress of a new reciprocity treaty, it may be stated that Secretary FISH informed Mr. ROSE, when last here, that he did not regard the resotion of the House as at all mandatory, and that he preferred not to reopen negotiations until the Ways and Means Committee were here, that he might consult with them on the various points involved. Since that time the subject has not been mentioned in official quarters. It is perfectly apparent, therefore, that no treaty will be ready for the Senate next month, and Mr. Congressman KELLEY has taken fright at nothing.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

The statement going the rounds that Ex-Governor CURTIN, now Minister to St. Petersburg, recently astonished the guests at a dinner by making a speech partly in Russian and partly in Bohemian, is incorrect. The person alluded to is JEREMIAH CURTIN, Esq., late Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and no relation to the Governor, and the incident occurred at Prague. CURTIN has completely mastered these difficult languages, and is a very accomplished linguist. He ought to be kept in the diplomatic service, and would be far more useful there than anywhere else.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The fractional currency received at the Treasury Department for the week ending Nov. 6 amounted to $1,289,300. The amount shipped for the same period was $879,614.

THE WEATHER.

To-day was as disagreeably dusty and unpleasant here as can possibly be imagined. The beautiful Indian Summer weather of the last week gave place to cold winds, with, in the morning and afternoon, threatenings of snow. The streets were deserted and people altogether confined themselves to home pleasures and comforts.

THE GEORGIA FAIR.

None of the Cabinet will attend the Georgia State Fair, which opens at Macon next week. Colonel CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, will be present.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ADDING WATER TO SPIRITS.

Commissioner DELANO has written the following circular letter to Collectors of Internal Revenue:

"The rulings of this office in regard to the addition of water to spirits has, in some cases, been misunderstood. It has been ruled that addition of pure water to spirits does not constitute rectification under the law. Some dealers have construed this rule as giving them the right to withdraw part of the spirits from a stamped package and fill the same with water, without changing the stamps and marks of the package. Such drawing of part of the spirits, and filling with water, it will be observed, destroys the identity between the package and its contents, as shown by the stamps and marks or brands, and is, in effect, a change of package. While it is the conceded right of a dealer to reduce the proof of his spirits by adding water, he can only do so by adding the requirements in regard to change of package.

When part of the spirits are withdrawn from a package and the package filled with water it is held to be a constructive withdrawal of the spirits, and calls for an obliteration of the stamps and brands the same as in case of actual withdrawal. This done, the package so filled with water must be gauged, stamped and marked or branded the same as if the spirits had been changed to an entirely different package. Whenever spirits are found to vary in kind and proof from that shown in the stamp and brands on the packages they should be seized. If the misapprehension alluded to exists in your district you will please take the necessary steps to correct it."

The Spanish Gunboats—The Result of the New-York Election—Preparations for the Coming Session.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

The Spanish question, or rather the question of Cuban recognition, is now apparently so far out of sight that it presents no features worth serious discussion. That it will revive on the assembling of Congress is very probable, as it will afford a good escape valve for much of the oratorical buncombe with which many members are charged after a Summer's hibernation, or a season's reflection out of the atmosphere of Washington. Aside from the case of the *Hornet*, which presents no features likely to attract permanent attention, there is nothing worth watching, except the case of the Spanish gunboats. The *status* of these vessels now is just this: They are in the custody of the Navy Department under an Executive order, it being more convenient and cheaper to hold them that way than to devolve that duty upon the State Department, where it naturally belongs. The ground upon which they are held is the complaint of the Peruvian Minister that they are destined to be used against Peru—not directly, for they could not be sent to the Pacific coast—but that they will release vessels now employed against the Cubans, which can be sent against Peru. This makes out a case under the Neutrality laws; and so long as it stands, the gunboats will remain where they are. Should the complaint be withdrawn, however, the gunboats would have to be released, unless Cuba should be accorded sufficient *status* by recognition. The Spaniards may consider it fortunate that Peru furnished the provocation in this instance. I am not sure but this Government would have found a cause for the detention of the gunboats in any event, and that cause might have been—may yet be—recognition, pure and simple. Let Spain content itself with refusing to accept our "good offices," and with buying and shipping unmolested all the arms and munitions she can pay for. That doesn't involve the enforcement of the Neutrality act, but a gunboat expedition does.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The result of the New-York election is variously received here by the Republicans. Some regard it as very unfortunate that we should have lost the Legislature entirely; others look upon it as the shortest way to the end, and are glad that the iniquities which are always perpetrated at Albany can no longer be charged to our account, but must be shouldered, in all their broad responsibility, by the party which always perpetrates them, even when the Republicans are in a majority. The consequences may be serious, but they can only be temporary. Every one expects to see Democratic license run riot at the coming session of the Legislature. The fair promises of Governor HOFFMAN will be of no avail. He will be controlled by these whose tool he is. Life and property will be rendered unsafe in New-York; the Police and the Croton will be at the mercy of the rabble who vote the Democratic ticket; the Catholic schools of New-York will be supported with the people's money, and there will be such a carnival as thieves never had before. But it will goad the decent people of the City and State into the most resolute attempt yet made to retrieve the disaster. The tax payers of New-York will resist when the robbers take them by the throat, but not much sooner. There were many good signs for the future of the Republican Party in the City of New-York at the late election, and the disposition here is to give the party all the protection possible. To this end the purpose to amend the Naturalization laws will be more earnestly pressed at the ensuing session of Congress than ever before. No man's rights will be interfered with—and no obstacles placed in the way of any man achieving all the privileges of citizenship. But the endeavor will be made to confine the power of naturalization to the United States Courts, where it properly belongs, and where it can be exercised without fear of abuse; and, further, it will be sought to permit the final papers of citizenship to be perfected at the end of four years, but the right of franchise not to be exercised until one year after the taking out of papers. In this way the term of probation will not be prolonged, and yet all inducement for fraud will be removed. This action will largely aid the Republicans of New-York City. The unity of the party manifested at the election will aid it in meeting and suppressing fraudulent voting. Thus while the recent defeat may be temporarily unfortunate, there is no reason why it should be anything more than temporary.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Members of Congress are coming along singly, in couplets and in squads. They only stay long enough now to fix their quarters for the Winter. Quite a goodly number are already fixed at the beautiful new Arlington House, which is going to add immensely to the hotel attractions of Washington, and will serve to increase the number of visitors to this city by precisely the number it can accommodate. The legislative season promises to be interesting without being exciting, and the social season promises to be gay without being sensational or extravagant. There will be the usual entertainments and receptions, but no more than usual. CYMON.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for To-night.

"Home" (its first performance) and "A Regular Fix" will be given, with the coöperation of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, at Wallack's Theatre. "Poor Humanity" will be acted for the first time by Mr. W. HOLSTON and the regular company at the Olympic. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre "Much Ado About Nothing" will be rendered. WATTS PHILLIPS' drama of "Not Guilty" is to be acted at the Bowery for the first time. At Wood's "Yankee" ROBINSON will act. A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given for the benefit of the German Evangelical Mission Society in the United States, at Steinway Hall. At the National Hall, in Harlem, a very agreeable entertainment will be offered by the Alleghanian Vocalists and Bell Ringers. At the houses not referred to above, the attractions of the past week will be retained.

Italian Opera.

To-night Miss KELLOGG and Signor RONCONI, who made together so splendid a success in "Linda" on Friday last, are to appear in "Crispino e la Comare." Both artists have achieved enviable reputation in their respective parts in this sparkling comic opera, and, now that the Italian opera season seems, as we rejoice to say, assured of prosperity, the house to-night at the Academy will doubtless be numerous and fashionable.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Massachusetts State Police say they seized the stock in the Boston lager-beer saloons last week, because the proprietors were extending their business to the sale of spirits and wine.

Governor FAIRCHILD's majority in Wisconsin is about 10,000. The Senate will contain twenty Republicans and thirteen Democrats, and the Assembly will have about ten Republican majority.

New-Hampshire votes upon its proposed Constabulary law to-morrow.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, on Saturday appointed a committee to write an address to the people of the State, upon the duties of the temperance people in the present crisis.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes a long letter about the trial and conviction of Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE on the charge of poisoning Miss MARIA STINNECKE, his affianced bride, but gives nothing new of material interest. The German societies of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania are interesting themselves in behalf of the prisoner, and his case is to receive the personal attention of Governor GEARY.

The Norfolk *Virginian* reports that the Methodist Church North offered, on condition that the Virginia Conference would reunite themselves with the Church North, to give to Randolph Macon College an endowment of $200,000.

A boy in Covington, Ky., who was bitten by a dog a day or two before last Christmas, was attacked with hydrophobia on Wednesday last, and died in a few hours.

The Richmond *Whig* has received a note from the father of Colonel E. W. STONE, in which he says he has heard from his son since his reported massacre, and it was not he, therefore, but another officer of the same name, who was killed by the Indians.

It is not true that Hon. CHAS. H. SHERRILL is dead. The Albany *Journal* says that the report sprang from the death of his wife's brother-in-law, Mr. RUSSELL SMITH, of Cuba.

The Democracy of Alleghany County, Penn., or at least some of them, have declared for General GEORGE W. CASS for President in 1872. The declaration was made solemnly and deliberately, at a meeting of the George W. Cass Club at McClure township. They also declared in favor of St. Louis for the National Convention.

AUSTIN's majority for Governor of Minnesota will not exceed 3,000. The rest of the Republican State ticket will have 5,000 majority.

We learn that President CHADBOURNE, of the University of Wisconsin, is to assume an editorial position on the *College Courant* on the 1st of January.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and wife will celebrate their golden wedding at their residence in Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

Encouraged by the result in Massachusetts, laboring men in New-Hampshire are taking steps for the organization of a Labor Reform Party in their State.

Among those lost on the steamer *Stonewall* was Mr. GEORGE BLACKBURN, of St. Louis. One of his brothers, it is said, was killed by the explosion of the steamer *Saluda* at Lexington, Mo., April 9, 1852, and another brother was killed by the fall of a bridge on the 1st of November, 1855.

The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions have authorized an expenditure of $530,000 next year. The Board owes $5,925 44, which sum is not included in the amount appropriated. An appeal is made for the prompt contribution of the entire amount, $535,925 44.

The ancestors of GEORGE PEABODY, who emigrated from Leicestershire in 1635, and settled at Topsfield, Mass., spelled their name "PAYBODY."

The union depot project in Worcester, Mass., is revived with better prospects for success. Representatives of all the roads centering there met on Thursday, and favored the project.

A painter, who fell in Milford, N. H., on the 2d inst., from a staging to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, struck upon his head with such force as to break a flat stone, over an inch in thickness, into several pieces, fractured his skull, broke both legs above the knee, dislocated one hip, and shivered the bones of one of his elbows to atoms. Nevertheless, he was conscious when taken up, was still alive at last accounts, and his physicians think it possible that he will recover. We hope the Manchester *Mirror*, which tells this story, will not make it necessary for us to contradict it.

A correspondent says that on the wreck of the *Stonewall* were found, on Sunday, a few bones and the tiny skull, charred, blackened and crumbling, of what appeared to be a little child. Among those present was a young man who had come down to look for a little sister only two years old, and who, mounting the ruins, measured the tiny skull, weighed and examined the bones, and then shook his head mournfully amid an unbroken silence and said sadly, "I don't know, I cannot tell."

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, United States Navy.

A dispatch from Washington this morning announces the death of this distinguished veteran at his residence at Bordentown, N. J., on Saturday afternoon. Admiral STEWART was among the last of those heroes whose names form the connecting links in the great epochs of the country's history. He was born in Philadelphia, on the 25th of July, 1778, and in his twentieth year entered the navy as Lieutenant, serving under Commodore JOHN BARRY, on the frigate *United States*. This vessel afterward was engaged in the protection of American commerce against French privateers until 1800, when STEWART was appointed to the command of the schooner *Experiment*, 12 guns, upon the same station. While in command of this vessel he captured the French schooner *Deux Amis*, 8 guns, after an engagement of ten minutes, and the *Diana*, 14 guns, also French, in a subsequent engagement; and besides these, he recaptured several American vessels taken by French privateers. He served in the operations against Tripoli, and participated in all the engagements incident to the blockade. He was promoted to the rank of Master and Commander at the close of this service, and in 1806 was made Captain. On the opening of the war of 1812 the policy of the Government was to withdraw from the ocean all our vessels for defence of harbors, under apprehensions of their speedy capture by the British; but this was abandoned for a more determined system of warfare, at the earnest solicitation of Captains STEWART and BAINBRIDGE. Captain STEWART was, in December, 1812, appointed to the command of the *Constellation*, but in 1813 was transferred to the *Constitution*, the former vessel being closely watched by the blockaders off Norfolk, where she lay. In 1814 he was chased into Marblehead by two British frigates. In the second cruise he captured the British ship *Cyane*, thirty-four guns and 185 men, and the sloop-of-war *Levant*, twenty-one guns and 470 men, after a fight of forty minutes. He took his prizes to Port Praya, Cape Verd Island, and eluding a British squadron by cutting his cables and running to sea with his prizes, arrived at New-York April 15. Congress voted him a gold medal, and he was the recipient of many other honors from various corporations. His subsequent service was mainly in naval Boards and in reorganizing the navy. In 1857 he was placed on the retired list, but by special legislation was restored in 1859 to active service as senior flag officer. In 1860 he retired to his estates near Bordentown, where he spent the remainder of his days in honored retirement.

Frederick L. Vulte.

FREDERICK L. VULTE died on Friday morning at his residence, in this City. The deceased was for many years Under Sheriff of this county. About thirty years ago he was admitted to the Bar, and his legal knowledge of all matters connected with the Sheriff's department was unquestioned. Some of our most eminent lawyers frequently sought for and availed themselves of Mr. VULTE's advice in the complicated questions arising from replevins and similar cases. Although a member of the Manhattan Club and the Tammany Society, Mr. VULTE had abstained for more than twenty years from taking any active part in politics. Indeed, he had become disgusted with the manner in which the politics of the present day are conducted, and he left them to men less scrupulous than himself. In 1856 he became Secretary of the North River Savings Bank, and by his energy and business talents soon placed that institution in a most flourishing condition. He was possessed of considerable literary taste, and wrote for the old *Knickerbocker Magazine* a series of graphic and interesting sketches entitled "Transcripts from the Docket of a late Sheriff."

In both private and public life he was most courteous and obliging, and few ever sought a a favor from him in vain.

His funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel at 1 P. M. to-day, and will be attended by the members of the Masonic Lodge of which he was a member, and many of our City officials.

Ex-Alderman James Horn.

The death of Mr. HORN, which occurred on Saturday of last week, at his residence in the Tenth Ward of this City, adds another name to the long list of old and esteemed citizens of New-York who have passed away during the present year. He was, at the time of his death, in the 80th year of his age, and had occupied the house in which he died for the past sixty years. During the Mayoralty of Hon. JAMES HARPER, Mr. HORN was elected Alderman from the Tenth Ward, and discharged his duties with integrity and judgment. He was at one time appointed a Trustee of the Tenth Ward Public School, in which he always took an active interest. He was also a Trustee of the Rutgers Institute, and for many years held a financial trust in the Rutgers-street Church. Possessed of ample wealth, he lived most simply, retaining the habits of the old Knickerbockers, and the latter years of his life were quietly passed without show or parade. Originally a Whig, since the dissolution of that party Mr. HORN has mingled but little in politics. During the war he supported, with his influence and his wealth, the cause of the Union, and at the last national election cast his vote for General GRANT. As an instance of his confidence in the power of the Administration to subdue the rebellion, it may be mentioned that when the war broke out he converted all his mortgages into cash, and invested the whole in bonds, loaning over $100,000, in one instance, to the Government. He will be missed in the portion of the City in which he so long lived, for he was personally acquainted with nearly all the residents of his ward.

Otis Tufts, the Inventor.

OTIS TUFTS, the Boston machinist, and one of the most successful inventors of the last thirty-five years, dropped dead from heart disease, in that city, last Friday evening. Only the day previous, Mr. TUFTS was in this City, and while inspecting the Equitable Life Insurance Society's new building, on the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, in which two of the greatest of his mechanical triumphs—his elevators—are to be placed, remarked as follows to a TIMES reporter: "Ten years ago, when I put up my first elevator in this City, the NEW-YORK TIMES gave me the heartiest encouragement I ever received. It was placed in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Since then I have put elevators in buildings in nearly all the large cities of America, and many in Europe, and I never visit New-York without being reminded of the aid I received from the TIMES." Mr. TUFTS returned to Boston that night, well and hale; and although he was 65 years old, his appearance was more that of a man of 45. His printing presses were extremely popular until HOE's were made and adopted; since then he had turned his attention entirely to elevators, manufacturing during the past year a vast number, the sales of which have amounted to $4,000,000.

Commander Abbott, U. S. N.

Commander TREVETT ABBOTT died at a Haytian port on the 27th of October, of yellow fever, while in command of the United States steam sloop *Yantic*. Commander ABBOTT was a native of Warren, R. I., but was appointed to the navy from Massachusetts, entering that branch of the service Oct. 18, 1848. Out of the twenty-one years that he has been in the navy over fourteen have been passed at sea. His present commission dates from December, 1867, and at the time of his death he stood No. 84 on the list of commanders. The *Yantic* belongs to the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral HOFF commanding. By the death of Commander ABBOTT the naval service is deprived of a gallant and faithful officer. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Ex-Governor TURNER, of Rhode Island.

Judge Benner.

Judge JACOB BENNER, a prominent citizen of Dutchess County, died on Friday.

ELECTION NOTES.

The Albany *Journal* contends that Mr. SPRINGSTEED, Republican, has been fairly elected to the Assembly from the First District of Albany County. Whether he will be counted out remains to be seen. If not, the Democratic majority will be fourteen.

Hon. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, who ran for member of Assembly as an Independent Republican candidate in the First District of Oswego County, has a majority of 1,277. The Democrats voted for him, and he is expected to look after the railroad interests of that section.

The Albany *Journal* remarks that for the Republicans "this has been a great year for getting even"—that grievances gloomed over for years have been revenged. Now, it says, close the contest and fall into line. When that is done the Republican Party can carry New-York every time.

Syracuse gave a larger majority for the amended Constitution than for the highest candidate on the Republican State ticket, SIGEL's majority being 462, and the majority for the Constitution 471.

The Judiciary article received a majority of 4,295 in Syracuse, there being only 371 votes cast against it.

The official returns of the election in Buffalo, show some extraordinary variations in the votes for the different party candidates. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* thus groups them:

	Maj.
Justice Superior Court—VERPLANCK, Dem.	328
Mayor—BRUSH, Republican	264
Comptroller—FORD, Democrat	252
City Attorney—WILLIAMS, Republican	220
Street Commissioner—GILLESPIE, Rep.	275
Treasurer—HABERSTRO, Democrat	920
Receiver of Taxes—AMBROSE, Democrat	46
Superintendent of Schools—LOTHROP, Dem.	368
Overseer of Poor—KRAFT, Republican	1,923
Assessor—MCMANUS, Democrat	121
Justice Peace—COURTNEY, Democrat	138

The Democratic Victory—Governor Hoffman's Promises.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following report of Governor HOFFMAN's remarks in response to the serenade given him by the Jacksonians of that city on Friday night:

JACKSONIANS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is not to be wondered at that men who have fought as hard and faithfully as you have to achieve a victory should delight in a public demonstration to show that you have won it. You are among the live young men of New-York. You have worked to redeem the State from the rule of the party which has so long been all powerful in it. I congratulate you on the victory you have won, and which secures not only all the State officers, but both branches of the Legislature. The Radical lines have been broken all through the State. General demoralization seems to have overcome them. I trust that they will submit gracefully to their fate and await the issue. I notice that most of the Radical papers in Albany and New-York are asking what we will do with it—that is with the victory. I am hardly disposed to tell them just yet, and prefer to give them a little time to digest the returns, and when these are fully digested we propose to give them some information as to what we will do with it. In my observation, I have found that knowledge suddenly acquired is never very profitable. But I will tell them in general terms one or two things we propose to do. We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New-York honest, and that is what they have not done in some time. We propose to use the Legislature to promote the interests of the mass of the people and not the interests of a few, which the Radicals have not done for a long time past. The *Evening Journal* has stated that for many years there have been a few men in the Republican Legislature who could be bought. We will show them that in a Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New-York, all over, the right of self-government. We propose to abolish all laws that infringe upon the rights of localities—to secure to them the right to govern themselves. We will not abolish such laws and give them something worse, but will give them better laws. We propose to make the State of New-York, and the Government in all branches, thoroughly Democratic. I do not propose to detain you long. What I have to say on the great issues of the day I shall reserve for another occasion. The time will come for that.

This has been a glorious victory. Our Republican friends—(at this moment the Governor was interrupted by a yelping dog.) That is not the only cry you have heard. You will hear cries of wailing and distress among the Republicans everywhere. This Republican Party—and I speak of it in all kindness and respect—has been a party made up of odds and ends—of men who entertain opposite views upon all important questions and have no concert of action. They presented to the people a ticket at the head of which were two men of very different principles—SIGEL and GREELEY. General SIGEL was put on to catch the German vote and to represent the right of the citizens to enjoy their rational pleasures, while GREELEY denied this right. I recollect, when I had the fortune to be in Europe, that I stood upon a summit and looked down upon two rivers that ran side by side. They were of different colors and could not mix, and neither ran very well. So it was with SIGEL and GREELEY. I observe that in some districts in New-York, where frauds were charged, that GREELEY ran ahead of his ticket; but in the country, where no frauds were charged and where Republicanism is strongest, that he ran considerably behind his ticket. Now, my friends, this looks as if the people cannot be deceived by making up mixed tickets, and expecting them to swallow both.

The people believe that the Democratic Party can do better than the Republicans have done, and they have given us all the State officers and the Legislature. I am aware of the responsibilities that this victory imposes. I am aware of the responsibilities it imposes on me as Executive of this State. I realize their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fear of them; but by the help of the people, and their representatives, and all the good counsel I can command, I hope in my sphere so to discharge my duties that the people will approve of my action. I believe that the Legislature which is to assemble to legislate on the great affairs of State, will act with such wisdom and discretion as to show to the world that the Democracy of the State can be as moderate in the hour of victory as they have been patient in the hour of defeat. We will be discreet and tolerant. We will recognize honest men among our adversaries. We will deal justly, act honorably and promote the great interests of the people of the State who have demanded and worked a change.

I thank you, young men of Albany, for the work you have done. I rejoice that the young men in every county have done nobly. The young men are everywhere flocking to the Democratic Party. We look to them to fight the political battles of the country. They stand ready to sustain us. We look to the older men for counsel, but to you to fight the battles that lead to victory. I hope that all over the State, organizations like the Jacksonians will be formed, to work together for the common good of the people. I thank you for your presence here to-night.

The Republicans in City and in Country.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

The New-York TIMES, and other papers in that City, are throwing the responsibility of the late defeat of the Republican Party in this State upon the Republicans outside of the metropolis. This is measurably true. Had the Republicans of the rural districts been satisfied that their majorities would have availed anything in securing the election of the State ticket, they would have had more heart in the contest, and undoubtedly would have polled their full vote. The Republicans of New-York City have so long promised to quiet their petty quarreling and do something practical for their party, by voting themselves and keeping out of the ballot boxes, as far as possible, the fraudulent votes of the Democratic "repeaters," and have as often failed as promised, that their brethren in the country had no faith that they would do any better this year. We are glad to know, however, that the terms of the union of the rival Republican Committees, recently effected and ratified by the Syracuse Convention, have been carried out in good faith, and a Republican gain in the city of nearly twenty-one thousand is the result. If they will only maintain their present organization, and continue the good work of keeping the Democratic "repeaters" in check, the Republican Party in the country and in the city will be a unit, and hereafter can go into a contest with more than a reasonable hope of success. We think the lesson of the late contest will convince the Republicans of the State that they have but to poll their full vote to secure hereafter an annual triumph.

The Burning of the Stonewall.

At the request of Captain WASHINGTON, of the steamer *Submarine* No. 13, the President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange appointed a Committee to investigate the reports of inhumanity made concerning him at the time of the burning of the *Stonewall*. Several of his crew were examined under oath on Friday, the tenor of their evidence being that when they passed the *Stonewall* she was almost entirely destroyed; that they saw no person on the boat or in the water; no animals in the water; nobody on shore, and no evidence that there was anybody on or about the wreck. The supposition seemed to be that the burning boat was the *Colorado*, and that the *Stonewall* had passed and taken her crew and passengers off.

It was in evidence that Captain WASHINGTON had stated that if he could save an animal struggling for life, he would round to and render it assistance; but it was the general opinion of the officers that there was no necessity for landing, as there was no one visible to assist. Orders were given to keep a sharp watch for any demonstration of life, but none was seen, and the boat passed on. The investigation will be continued until all the crew have been examined.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The Execution of Pike, the Murderer, in New-Hampshire To-Morrow—His Horrible Double Crime.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

EXETER, N. H., Friday, Nov. 5, 1869.

On Tuesday next, the 9th inst., one of the most heartless crimes recorded in the criminal annals of our State will be expiated on the gallows at Concord.

JOSHUA L. BROWN, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS BROWN, an aged couple who resided in Hampton Falls, N. H., about six miles from Exeter, is one of those unfortunate victims of intemperance who either could not or would not control his appetite, but gratified it on every possible occasion. He had long borne a very bad character, was viewed with suspicion by the Police in all places where he was known, and, but a short time before he entered Mr. BROWN's employ, finished a term of two years in the House of Correction at Ipswich for a robbery committed in Lynn, Mass. He became an inmate of Mrs. BROWN's family early in the Winter of 1867-68, having been hired to do the work incident to a farm.

Both Mr. BROWN and his wife took a strong liking to him, and were sorry to have him leave them, which he did on the 29th of April, 1868. He himself stated that Mrs. BROWN had often talked to him "like a mother," and almost her last words to him were to renew her entreaties that he would abandon the habit of drinking, "keep sober, and be a good boy."

It appears that from Mr. BROWN's he went to Newburyport, where he spent what money he had in debauchery. On the 7th of May he walked from Newburyport to Seabrook, where he begged some liquor, stating that he had no money, and from thence went to the house where he had always been treated with gentle kindness, and, procuring an ax from the wood-pile, knocked at the door, which was opened by Mrs. BROWN, it being about the usual hour for retiring. Immediately upon her opening the door, PIKE attacked her with the ax, inflicting a horrible wound in her forehead, and, entering the house, proceeded to an inner room, where he found Mr. BROWN, who also fell under his murderous assault.

His work of blood being accomplished, he deliberately proceeded to the work of plunder. Knowing that Mr. BROWN kept the bulk of his money in a desk, the key of which he also knew was kept in a drawer in another piece of furniture, he had no difficulty in securing a wallet containing upward of $300, and some small articles of value. With his booty he left the house, and walked to Amesbury Mills, where he hired a man to carry him to Newburyport, making a display of his ill-gotten wealth, and purchasing new clothing and a watch.

He was arrested next day at the house of his mother-in-law, in Newburyport, by Marshal FITTS, with the wallet of his murdered victim in his hands, taken to the scene of the murder, and arraigned on the charge of assault with intent to kill, before JOHN J. BELL, Esq., of Exeter, and committed to jail.

Mrs. BROWN died on the following Saturday. Her husband lingered till Wednesday of the next week, when he too expired; but not until he enjoyed a season of consciousness sufficient to relate the details of the shocking affair. On the 18th of May PIKE was arraigned on the double charge of murder, the examination being held in the Town Hall in Exeter, which was nearly filled with eager spectators, many coming from the surrounding towns.

The miserable man pleaded guilty to both charges. His appearance on this occasion was that of stolid indifference. Only once during the reading of the charges did he betray signs of agitation—not even when the bloody ax was produced in Court, nor when the sickening details were recounted.

The final trial was held at Portsmouth, early in November, 1868, at which the evidence was substantially the same as at the preliminary examinations. The only new feature was the introduction of evidence by the defence to show that PIKE was a victim of a disease called "dipsomania," which was defined as a morbid state of the mind, caused by an incontrollable desire for intoxicating liquor. It was sworn by members of PIKE's family that they never knew him to stagger when under the influence of liquor, and that rum chiefly affected his brain, rendering him like a wild man, acting with all the cunning and desperation of insanity. Opposed to this was evidence showing that when drunk the prisoner reeled, and acted like other intoxicated men. The evidence as to his guilt was conclusive, and after deliberating an hour and a half, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the Court imposed the extreme penalty of the law—death by hanging.

It is understood that, if practicable, the execution will take place within the walls of the prison. The gallows is seventeen feet high, the trap being about nine feet from the ground. It is made of native white pine, and contains upward of 500 feet of lumber.

In view of the circumstances under which this awful crime was committed, it is peculiarly appropriate that the execution should take place on the very day appointed for the adoption or rejection by the people of the State Police law. And this is not by any means an isolated case. Look at the record of Rockingham County for less than five months, dating from May 7, 1868. In the correspondence, under date Oct 5, 1868, the following paragraph occurs: "The October term of the Supreme Judicial Court commences at Portsmouth on the 20th inst. Three persons are to be tried for murder, and two for murderous assaults:" In all these cases rum was the direct cause of the crime. In these five months three persons were murdered directly through the influence of rum.

O'CONNELL, who killed PAGE with a pitchfork, at South Kingston, told me himself that PAGE was one of his best friends, and that his death was caused by "some kind of poison, such as they have nowadays!" PIKE told me that the BROWNS were the best friends he had in the world, and that they were the last persons he would have harmed but for his being intoxicated.

Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union.

The delegates of this association held a meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street yesterday afternoon, Mr. CHARLES WELTZ presiding. The proceedings of the Convention of the International Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union of the United States and Canada held at Pittsburg, Penn., in August last, which have been published as a pamphlet, were read by Mr. ROBERT BLISSERT in English and Mr. JACOB MORSTADT in German. Mr. WILLIAM C. TUCKER, the Secretary of the local Union of this City, who was Secretary of the International Union during the last year, having been rebuked in those proceedings, made an able defence. Those proceedings being not fully satisfactory to the meeting, a debate took place on them and on the merits of the International Union. In the course of the discussion it was stated that the main benefit derived from the International Union was that equally good wages were secured by it to its members throughout the country. Thus, workmen of the trade were induced to go into the country and an overcrowding of the trade was avoided in this City. At the close of the debate, it was resolved to rebuke the late President of the International Union for not having laid a proper message before the Pittsburg Convention, to exonerate Mr. TUCKER, to notify the International Union of this resolution, and to lay the Pittsburg proceedings on the table. The number of members of the International Union represented by delegates at the Pittsburg Convention was reported to have been about 2,000, of whom 1,425 belonged to this City.

The question of adopting the constitution of the German Workingmen's (Arbeiter) Union of this City then came up, Mr. JACOB NORSTADT in the chair. A protracted debate ensued, but no definite action was taken. This constitution provides that each member is to pay, besides his regular dues, a monthly extra due of five cents in the case of strikes, which provision is not contrined in the constitution of the general Workingmen's Union of this city.

Arrest of Two Troy Burglars in this City.

Detectives HURLBERT and KIRKE, of the Troy Police, arrested two notorious burglars in this City last night, on a charge of having, on the night of the 4th inst., feloniously entered the residence of Hon. JOHN S. FLAGG, Ex-Mayor of Troy, and stealing therefrom a quantity of diamond jewelry, valued at $3,000. The prisoners gave their names as SANDY HOOK and PATRICK MILLET, and were locked up in the Prince-street Police Station, preparatory to their safe conduct to the scene of their operations. The arrest was made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice LEARY, of Troy.

Spanish Gunboats.

There are twenty-five Spanish gunboats at the Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, to which will be added five more this week. They are to leave Mystic today or to-morrow, where they were built, and will be towed hither to receive their machinery and be fitted out according to the terms of the contract. This will complete the number of vessels for whose construction Mr. DELAMATER contracted with the Spanish Government, and they will remain at his basin, between West Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, until released by the United States Government. Up to the present but one vessel has been finished, and she is fast to the wharf, at the end of which lies the United States war steamer *Maria*, which, it will be remembered, was stationed at the mouth of the basin to prevent the departure of any of the Spanish flotilla. There is, apparently, no unusual stir about or on board of these craft, nor does there seem to be any increase of vigilance on the part of the naval people set to watch their movements.

ERIE RAILWAY TROUBLES.

STRIKE OF A THOUSAND BRAKEMEN.

Admiral Fisk Takes the Field—He Goes to Port Jervis with a Body Guard of 1,500 Men—Serious Work Anticipated.

A report became current in Jersey City yesterday afternoon that the entire body of brakemen employed on the freight trains of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway struck on Saturday night. The cause of the strike is said to have been in consequence of the discharge of three of the brakemen on Friday, and substituting in their places three men not belonging to that organization. The brakemen held a meeting in Port Jervis and demanded the immediate restoration of the three discharged men to their situations. The Company declined to accede to the demand, and the consequence was that on Saturday evening the men held another meeting, when a strike was resolved upon, to take effect at once. As the trains came into Port Jervis the brakemen engaged in running them were notified of the action taken, and at once left off work, in consequence of which nearly the entire amount of freight that was being moved over the road is now standing upon the tracks at Port Jervis. No freight trains arrived at or departed from Jersey City yesterday.

Admiral FISK declares that he will not submit to dictation, and furthermore that he will fill the places of the strikers with a set of new men. With this view he, yesterday afternoon and evening, had scouts out in Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and New-York, gathering up an armed body guard of 1,000 to 1,500 men to proceed with him to Port Jervis. His intention is to pay off the strikers and employ these green men to move the freight trains, and, in case of interference, to fight their way through. Admiral FISK's scouts were authorized to offer $5 a day and expenses. In Jersey City over 150 men, mostly "fire laddies," were obtained in the lower part of the city. A large number of recruits were also obtained in New-York, and they were generally pretty rough characters. Shortly after 9 o'clock some sixty runners came over in a body from New-York, but when they learned that they would receive only $5 per day, refused to go. They wanted $25 apiece, and thought that was reasonable enough to run the risk of getting their "heads broken." Shortly after 10 o'clock a special train was sent out loaded with men, and others were to follow as fast as the men could be brought in. The passenger trains will run as usual. In another column will be found the advertisement of the Erie Railway Company calling for three hundred more brakemen.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

A Chapter of Fatal Accidents.

JOHN ROGERS, a pavior, aged 52, a native of Ireland, residing on the corner of Vestry and Greenwich streets, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of injuries sustained recently by a rail falling on his foot. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

HONORA DANAHEY, aged 40, a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday at No. 41 Mulberry-street. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

B. T. HANLON, a guest at the Whitney House, wrs found dead in his bed yesterday. Coroner KEENAN was notified.

LEOPOLD REICHENSTEIN, aged 30, died suddenly yesterday at No. 74 Eldridge-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

FREDERICK GERN, of No. 332 East Twenty-sixth-street, aged 65, fell down a flight of stairs on Wednesday afternoon and sustained such injuries as led to his death yesterday. An inquest will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

JOSEPH WELSH, of No. 36 Cherry-street, aged 45, died suddenly yesterday under circumstances that lead to suspicion. He engaged in a scuffle or fight with GEORGE GILBERT, during the day, and was thrown or knocked down, sustaining an injury to his spine, which was the immediate cause of death. Coroner KEENAN will investigate the case. GILBERT is under arrest.

A young Italian girl, aged five years, named CORA VAENTA, while roasting peanuts at No. 36 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, was terribly burned by her clothes catching fire from the stove. In a few seconds she was enveloped in flames, and before they could be extinguished was so badly injured that death resulted in a couple of hours. Coroner WARREN, after investigation, gave a permit for burial.

Last Friday week, as previously reported, a Mrs. GRAHAM, residing at No. 28 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, while engaged in filling a lamp with kerosene oil, was badly burned by the explosion of the lamp, occasioned by the lighting of a match in the hands of a little girl named DECROW. The injured woman was removed to the hospital, where she lingered in great agony until last evening, when she died.

Reduction in Telegraph Rates.

The card of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, published in another column, sets forth that to-day the Company will signalize the opening of their new offices in this City and Chicago, by reducing the rate for messages between the two places from $1 75 to $1 50. They have also adopted a uniform standard for night messages, charging one-half as much for day messages as for messages sent by night. This gives very cheap telegraphing, being fully fifty per cent. reduction, and, under this rule, a message of ten words can be sent to Chicago, after 7 P. M., for 75 cents, to Cincinnati for 50 cents, to Pittsburg for 25 cents, to Memphis for $1, and to other points at equally low rates. The new offices of the Company, at No. 23 Wall-street, are commodious and elegantly fitted up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN SPENCER *alias* "Cockeyed Jack," a well-known professional pickpocket, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN and remanded for trial on a charge of stealing a watch from JOHN PRAY, of Hudson City.

A free lecture on physiology, subject, "Digestion," will be delivered this evening, by Dr. HENRY D. RANNEY, in the Mission Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, at 8 o'clock. Suitable maps and plates will be used to illustrate this very important subject.

The steamer *Minnahannock* will carry the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, together with several invited guests, from Pier No. 1 North River to the schoolship *Mercury*, next Tuesday, on a visit of inspection.

The Free Labor Exchange, in East Ninth-street, procured situations for 129 males and 497 females, during the week ending on Saturday last.

The fair for the benefit of disabled soldiers and widows and orphans of soldiers of the late war, will be opened by the Ladies' Union Relief Association, at Apollo Building, entrance No. 1,193 Broadway, this evening. For the Art Exhibition, $30,000 worth of paintings have been contributed from the studios of some of our best artists. There will be music every evening by Lander's Band. Dr. CHAPIN and General SIGEL will deliver addresses at the opening.

The Fair of the Church of the Epiphany will open this evening and close on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at Epiphany Hall, Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. There will be a promenade concert each evening.

The first meeting at the Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging House was held last evening, about fifty boys being present. Mr. E. L. GODKIN addressed the boys, who were very attentive and seemed much interested. The boys sang with spirit under the direction of Mr. H. L. ROOSEVELT, who presided at the organ.

New-Jersey.

As the 6 o'clock train from New-York was leaving the Market-street depot at Newark, and when it had reached the corner of Broad-street and Railroad-avenue, a man named FREDERICK OEHLER, who was standing on the rear platform of the car, in attempting to jump off, fell under the wheels, which passed over his left leg, crushing it from the thigh to the foot.

York Lodge No. 197 F. and A. M., of New-York, yesterday dedicated a monument and burial plot in New-York Bay Cemetery, with imposing ceremonies. Several of the Hudson County lodges were present.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

The Man Who Laughs burns Pratt's "Astral Oil," and says its light is perfect. It will not explode.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for Cancer, Scrofula, Kidney Diseases, &c. "Get the best." W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st. —*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. EVELIN, H. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

THE GHOST OF KING SOLOMON, if the spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there is something "new under the sun." PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to gray hair without discoloring the skin.—*Advertisement.*

In this Changeable Climate of Ours a cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercle; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly-defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects! Coughs and colds, pulmonary, bronchial and asthmatic affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

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Importers of Fine China and Glass,
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One door above Waverley-place,
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GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

Card.

The proprietor having carefully selected GRAND VIEW PARK as the most choice location within 25 miles of New-York, calls the especial attention of all who may desire first-class suburban property to the superior claims of Staten Island and advantages of this particular estate. Confident of its excellence, he desires that persons interested should examine it before the day of sale, and to all such he extends a cordial and general invitation to take the 1 o'clock P. M. Staten Island boat, at the Battery, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing to convey them to and from the grounds free.

Cancer Cured—Bright's disease cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER. This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought such wonderful cures, and is advertised merely to distinguish it from the many waters which claim to be almost equal in merit to the Missisquoi. For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Russian Vapor Baths are invaluable as a preventive of and cure for colds, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. No. 25 East 4th-st., near B'dway.

Goodall's Playing Cards, new season's beautiful patterns arrived. VICTOR E. MAUGER, sole agent, No. 110 Reade-st.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

Cantrell's Boot and Shoe Store, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

PERKINS—KERRIGAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, by Rev. P. J. Dealy, S. J., H. HORATIO PERKINS to KATE T., daughter of James Kerrigan, Esq., all of this City.

TILESTON—CRAWFORD.—At Bath, Me., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Frank Sewall, FRANCIS WILLIAM TILESTON, of New-York, to MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late William Jenks Crawford.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Friday, Nov. 5, at her residence on Greene-av., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN ELIZA ANTHONY, aged 68 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place at her brother, Mr. John H. Stout's residence, in Park-place, second door west of Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAVEN.—At the Hoffman House, Saturday evening, Nov. 6, of pneumonia, N. PARKER HAVEN, aged 23 years.

LA COSTE.—At her residence, on Sunday evening, Nov. 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. LA COSTE, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the Church du St. Esprit, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McLANE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 7, after a brief illness, MARY EMMA MCLANE, daughter of Robert M. and Georgine McLane, of Baltimore, Md.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

NELSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at Greenburg, N. Y., EMMA MATILDA, youngest daughter of Absalom D. Nelson, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Methodist Church at White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at White Plains to convey friends to the Church.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 6, JOHN PAYNE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 27 South Oxford-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

SCHAPPS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 6, ELLIE L., daughter of Dr. C. H. and Jane Carpenter Schapps.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock.

THORNE.—At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., eleventh month, sixth, WILLIAM THORNE, in the 89th year of his age.

Will be buried at Pleasant Valley, second day, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, MARY A. HYLTON, wife of Captain Thomas W. Wilson, in the 49th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VULTE.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, FREDERICK L. VULTE, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
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WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping coughs, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

HOTHOUSES AND SKYLIGHTS painted and glazed in the best manner; charges reasonable. From long experience, I can warrant my work free from leakage. All country orders attended to at short notice. P. FLAHERTY, No. 156 Reade-st.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT'S—D'ANCONA, No. 32 6th-av.—hats, furs and fur alterations at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

WEDLOCK; OR, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, showing who may and who may not marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy" and "How to Read Character." One 12mo. vol., 250 pages, price $1 50; in extra gilt, $2. Sold by booksellers and newsmen. Sent first post By S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"WITCHCRAFT."—ALL ABOUT IT IN the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November. Newsmen have it. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week just closed the market has not been very well supplied. The most of the sales of City property have been made by order of referees or trustees, being those of obligation rather than choice, showing that property owners who can use their own discretion are not disposed to risk their real estate in the market at this season. Most of those who design offering lots at auction are holding off, and will probably reserve them until after the commencement of the new year. Then very exciting times may be expected, many of the old operators, indeed, prophecy quite as lively times as attended the Boulevard furor of last season. The transactions at private sale have also been very light. The Fall business has been considerably less in this department than last year. This is undoubtedly due in some measure to the large sales of suburban property which were made every week during the pleasant weather, and which with their attractions of free rides, free lunches and pleasant excursions, managed to almost completely engross the attention of the buying public. In Brooklyn little has been done within the city limits, but beyond that boundary line, in Astoria and East New-York, both linked to Brooklyn by long avenues of dwellings, large numbers of building lots have been sold. The erection of the East River Bridge will doubtless add greatly to the prestige of Brooklyn and the localities of Long Island in the vicinity of the City, for it will render the passage of the East River possible in all weather, which is not the case when the only means of transit is by the ferries. The appreciation which this circumstance will confer upon the real estate of Brooklyn and the lots within its influence is scarcely yet fully realized.

The sales for the week are as follows:

New-York improved property	$143,950
New York unimproved property	60,600
Long Island unimproved property	60,290
New-Jersey improved property	1,950
New-Jersey unimproved property	700
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., unimproved property	82,067
Total for the week	$349,557
Total for the month of September	495,766
Total for the month of October	815,536
Total from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1869	35,965,453
Grand total	$37,626,312

This week the salesroom will be most attractive. It is within doors, and if not as commodious and convenient as might be desired, is at least warm.

To-day is reserved. No sales will be attempted, and, so far as real estate is concerned, the room will be allowed to remain quiet.

To-morrow Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell fifty choice building lots adjoining the City of Brooklyn, being part of the block bounded by East New-York and Utica avenues, and Furnald-street. The property is within twenty-five minutes' drive of the South or Hamilton-avenue Ferries, over Union-street, one of the finest avenues in the city, paved with Nicolson pavement and running direct from the ferry through Prospect Park. The grades are good, the lots are ready for building purposes and are very desirable for investments. Also at the same time and place will be sold the balance of the property situated at Great Neck, Long Island, formerly belonging to Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, consisting of 150 desirable lots. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office No. 25 Nassau-st.

The same day Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, by order of the executors of JEREMIAH CARHART, deceased, the desirable three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick high-stoop house and lot No. 216 East Nineteenth-street, south side, near Third-avenue. Has been thoroughly overhauled by the late owner, and contains all modern conveniencies. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable extra large lot with building, known as No. 158 Duane-street, south side, between West Broadway and Hudson-street, being 24 feet front, 46.6 rear, 125.2 in depth, and having a frontage on Hudson-street.

The same day Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE will sell ninety-five lots in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, viz.: Fulton-avenue, north side, 177 feet front; Truxton-street, south side, 202 feet front; Sackman-street, west side, 59 feet 10 inches front—being nine lots. Fulton-avenue, north side, 134 feet front; Truxton-street, south side, 150 feet front; Sackman-street, 141 feet 4 inches front—being thirteen lots. Fulton-avenue, north side, 209 feet east of Sackman-street, 249 feet front; Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, south side, 309 feet front—being seventeen lots. Atlantic-avenue, north side, 201 feet east of Schenectady-avenue—ten lots. McDonough-street, Patchen-avenue and Decatur-street, 200 feet front on each street—being sixteen lots. Patchen-avenue, corner of Decatur-street—four lots. Flatbush, ten lots on Lawrence-street and twelve lots on Franklin-street, 395 feet north of the Canarsie road; well located. Maps now ready at the auctioneers' offices, No. 151 Montague-street, Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-street, New-York.

On Thursday two large and very interesting sales will be made. One in the salesroom, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co., of valuable Westchester County property, consisting of ninety one acres of very choice land in the town of Ossining, situated on the highway directly in the rear of and overlooking the elegant country seat of J. BUTLER WRIGHT, Esq., and lying between the lands of Messrs. BISHOP and J. WARREN ROGERS, Esqrs., on the north; of ABRAHAM LEGGETT, Esq., and land of the late THOMAS HORTON, Esq., on the south, and adjoining the estate of WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq. It is a beautifully diversified tract, and susceptible of subdivision into numerous villa plots and cottage sites. It is at present divided into three plots of about thirty acres each, well adapted by their respective portions of lawn, meadow, and wood for three superb country seats. Its surroundings are of the best character in this celebrated neighborhood. It is intended that the sale shall be absolute, as the owner (English capitalist) is residing abroad. Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street.

The other sale will be made on the premises by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, at 1 o'clock P. M., and consists of thirty villa plots, equal in area to 1,000 City lots, located on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, and known as Grand View Park. The property is within one hour of the City, by an easy and pleasant route, and the down-town business man is practically as near to his home in Grand View Park as if he lived on Thirty-fourth-street. The situation is not only unexceptionable, but absolutely more delightful in all its surroundings—as picturesque landscape, romantic drives, splendid ocean views, schools, churches, stores, shops, and all the elements required by refined taste and home comfort—than any vicinity of the City. The lots are large, and all, without exception, choice locations. Five of the plots are already adorned with forest lawns. Three are improved with comfortable dwellings, with all the appurtenances of barns, stables, carriage and poultry houses, gardens, &c. Park Place is the homestead of one of the estates, and consists of an ornate, comfortable two-story dwelling of fifteen rooms, and finished basement; together with lawn, garden, evergreen, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, all in good order. Highland Cottage, also a homestead of another estate, is finely situated, and consists of a handsome cottage of eight rooms, with stables, garden, fruit and ornamental trees. Hillside is a pretty little cottage of four rooms. Crown Point is a beautiful elevation, commanding the finest sea and land view, and is improved with a valuable selection of choice bearing fruit trees, evergreens and ornamental shrubs; also, a fine barn, stable, carriage and poultry house. Annfield Place retains the elegant stone gateway, and is adorned with a beautiful grove of evergreens. The whole will be sold without reserve, at public auction. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to examine the property before the day of sale will take the Staten Island boat at the Battery at any hour between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and at the third landing (Vanderbilt) they will find carriages in attendance to convey them to and from the grounds free. For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, or further information, apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., or FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway; PHELPS, FALLON & Co., No. 135 Broadway, or JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-street.

This is very nearly the last country sale. No other is announced to take place until the [illegible] inst., when Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will, by order of the Supreme Court, hold a grand sale of the Lorillard estate, at Fordham, containing nearly 400 acres, divided into villa plots and village lots, on well graded streets and avenues, the whole comprising one of the most extensive and important sales ever made in Westchester County.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, w. s., 38 ft. n. of Mitchell-place, h. and l., 19x80	$23,000
James-slip, No. 11, 18.3x37.2x18x38.1, h. and l.	9,000
Manhattan-st., n. s., 208.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100, (half share)	2,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 216 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10	16,000
Pearl and Vandewater sts., n. w. corner, 51.10x20 x18x3.7x37.6x16.2	10,000
7th-st., s. s., 105.9 ft. e. of Avenue C, h. and l., 22.6x90.10	30,250
12th-st., n. s., 61.9 ft. e. of 4th-st., h. and l., 22x23.5 x23.4x23.9	5,400
24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 25x 98.9	22,000
30th-st., s. s., 168.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., h. and l., 16.8 x98.9	30,000
27th-st., s. s., 111.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 22x 98.9	34,000
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 60x100.5	45,500
61st-st., n. s., 479.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.10x100.4	8,000
62d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
57th-st., n. s., 163.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, h. and l., 18.6x100.4	15,000
75th-st. and 1st-av., s. w. corner, 25x100	5,500
87th-st., n. s., 194.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.6x55.7x29.5x 29	8,375
92d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100.8	10,000
98th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.9, q. c.	nom.
98th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.9	3,500
98th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.9	3,500
120th-st., n. s., 410 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x½ block	8,000
Lexington-av. and 58th-st., n. w. cor., 20.5x70, half share	5,088
Lexington-av. and 58th-st., s. e. cor., 125x100.5	57,500
1st-av. and 75th-st., n. e. cor., 22x88	17,250
4th-av., e. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 39th-st., 79x80	46,000
6th-av. and 112th-st., s. w. cor., 100.11x134.8x—x 72.8	31,250

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 448 and 450.. } Crosby-st., Nos. 14 and 16.... } 5 2-12 years, per year	$25,000
Fulton-st., No. 148, 3½ years, per year	1,500
14th-st., No. 528, East, 3 years, per year	600
3d-av., No. 89, 2 years, per year	1,900
3d-av., e. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 28th-st., 5 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	$3,100
Baltic-st. and 4th-av., n. w. corner, 16.8x80.10	5,250
Hay-av. and Monroe-st., s. e. corner, 75x100	500
Bridge-st., e. s., 42 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 21x160	12,500
Broadway, s. w. s., 76.8 ft. s. e. of Lafayette-av., 150 x55.2x51.11x54.1x54.2x70x54.8	9,000
Butler-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x120	13,000
Dean-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 50x 100	2,700
Halsey-place, n. s., 240 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., h. and l., 17.6x100	1,000
Hewes-st. and Harrison-av., n. e. corner, 50x40	2,200
Herkimer-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 25x 100	600
Hooper-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100	4,000
Linden-st. and Knickerbocker-av., 100 ft. from n. e. corner, 75x100	50
Linden boulevard, s. s., 400 ft. e. of proposed extension of Bedford-av.	2,900
McKibben-st., e. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100	3,500
Mercein-st., n. s., 173 ft. e. of James-st., h. and l., 25.2x30	2,500
Oakland-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Meserole-st., 25x 100	950
3d-st., n. e. s., 61 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 40x90	42,000
43d-st. and 2d-av., n. w. corner, 100.2x275	1,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x85	10,000
Evergreen-av., e. s., 58.9 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 38.9 x75	300
Gates and Ralph avs., s. e. corner, 100x100	5,000
Myrtle-av., 60 ft. w. of Houston-st., h. and l., 20 x87	10,000
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	424
6th-av., w. s., 80.4 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 18x80	12,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.	
Prospect-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Rich-av., 50x145	$600
Union-place, w. s., 137 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 100x 137	1,850
Union-place and Prospect-st., n. w. corner, 100x 137	1,850
Morrisania.	
Garden-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. n. w. of College-av., 25x100	$3,000
Prospect-st., s. w. s., 450 ft. n. w. of Washington-av., 50x184	1,500
Prospect-st., s. w. s., lot No. 261, Melrose South, 50x184	1,100
New-Rochelle.	
Old Boston road, s. s., adjoining W. R. Wood's, 50x100	$3,000
Rye.	
Central-av., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Maple-av., 100x165	$410
West Farms.	
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 140 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x86	$800
Washington-av., n. w. s., lot No. 116, Belmontville, 75x150	500
Westchester.	
2d-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-st., 200x200	$560
Yonkers.	
Grinnell-st., e. s., lots Nos. 4 and 6, 25x140	$2,000
Yorktown.	
Wm. E. Blakeny's property, 72 acres	$7,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Halstead-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Quincy-st., indefinite	$1,000
Miller-st., 110 ft. from north line, 62x100	400
New-Jersey Railroad, e. s., indefinite, 87x242	1,000
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Greenwich-st., 25x100	1,850
Cedar-st., s. s., 224 ft. w. of Broad-st., 51 ft. front	16,000
Caldwell.	
20 acres in the Big Piece	$400
East Orange.	
Washington-st., n. e. s., indefinite, 100x300	$14,000
South Orange.	
Grove-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Carlisle-st., 24x125	$200
Woodside.	
Belleville-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Cedar-place, 100 x300	$12,000
Cedar-st., s. s., indefinite, 25x123	435

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE, FURNITURE AND STABLE for sale in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house, built in the best manner, and finished in hard wood; it is 25x60 feet, with library extension, and is in perfect order throughout; lot full depth; will be sold as it stands, handsomely furnished, and also detached stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as the "Mercer-street Church," extending through from Mercer to Greene-st., being 100 feet on Mercer-st., and 50 feet on Greene-st., with a three-story edifice; buildings first class, modern and convenient; ground Snug Harbor leasehold, with renewals; possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, situated in East 9th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Lot full size and in fee. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE for a handsome country residence, sixty valuable City lots, fronting on two avenues and Harlem River. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

EXCHANGE.—FOUR TWO-STORY HIGH-basement frame houses near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; good location; well rented; for Western land or other property. No. 41 Liberty-st., front office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE OF THE FINest brown-stone houses in the market; location unsurpassed, and terms liberal. Apply to A. M. C., No. 306 West 58th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable plot of ground at Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, with pier and depth of water for the largest vessels; also, right to fill out to bulk-head line. The attention of manufacturers, warehousemen and coal dealers is invited to this property, as it is well adapted to their uses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO. No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE—A neat cottage house and lot, pleasantly located near the Kill von Kull; will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Also a store, the best business stand in the town. Also building lots on the best avenues and streets; adapted for residences, also for business purposes. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869. No. 67 William-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 40 minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plots close to the depot. For sale by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 187 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—TO let, furnished, for the Winter, a first-class extra wide house on the northeast corner of Union-square and 17th-st., with coach house and stable; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A PLEASant cottage handsomely furnished, with furnace, &c.; nine rooms. Possession immediately. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO PIANO MANUFACTURERS.

To rent, a fine wareroom, about 100 feet deep; well lighted; fine entrance; and very prominent position. Apply at No. 37 Union-square, corner of 15th-st., west side.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Splendid Property IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION

On Thursday, Nov. 11, at 12 M.,

At the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

91 ACRES

of very choice land, in the town of Ossining, Westchester County, situated on the highway, directly in the rear of and overlooking the elegant country seat of J. Butler Wright, Esq., and lying between the lands of Mrs. Bishop and Warren D. Rogers, Esq., on the north; of Abraham Leggitt, Esq., and land of the late Thomas Horton, Esq., on the south, and adjoining the estate of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq. It is a beautifully diversified tract, and susceptible of subdivision into numerous villa plots and cottage sites, the undulating character of the land, its superb knolls and beautiful slopes affording every variety of picturesque scenery. It is at present divided into three plots of about thirty acres each, well adapted by their respective portions of lawn, meadow and wood for three superb country seats. Its surroundings are of the best character in this celebrated neighborhood. A new road is projected between this property and that of the adjoining owners on the north, and a fine avenue is now making east of Mr. Aspinwall's land. There is an Episcopal Church (with a parsonage adjoining it) on the grounds in the immediate vicinity. It has a right of way to the Highland Turnpike, between the lands of Mr. Wright and the church, at about half a mile's distance from the Hudson River. Scarborough Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, is about half a mile off.

It is intended that the sale shall be absolute, the owner (English capitalist) residing abroad. The title is beyond question, and the terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

BENNET & KLENEN, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 57 Cedar-st.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16, AT 12:30 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, ABSOLUTE SALE,

By order of B. B. NOSTRAND, Esq., of the most desirable property at

SANDS POINT, L. I.,

Consisting of FOUR BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS, each POSSESSING A FINE WATER FRONT.

The famous and popular Summer Resort,

SANDS POINT HOTEL,

WITH ALL THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., and THE STEAMBOAT DOCK, with adjoining land, and water right.

SANDS POINT is situated on the north shore of Long Island, almost directly opposite New-Rochelle, and only 16 miles from New-York City, 1 hour 15 minutes' sail by the elegant steamers *Seawanhaka* and *Arrowsmith*, which land at the above dock. (The projected extension of the North Shore Railroad will make the property still more easy of access.)

This beautiful point of land, projecting far out into Long Island Sound, is unsurpassed for its beauty of location and scenery, as well as healthfulness, within the same distance of New-York City.

It has long been a chosen place for resort and residence for our best families, and is fast increasing in popularity.

The property offered being almost completely surrounded by the water of Long Island Sound, possesses the best facilities for bathing at all times without danger. Also good yachting and fishing grounds.

The beautiful residences of Richard O'Gorman, John W. Harper and others adjoin the property.

The regular steamer *Seawanhaka* has been secured for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip (Pier No. 24,) at 11 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. at 11:15 A. M.

Illustrated maps and tickets will be ready in a few days. For full particulars apply to BENNET & KLENEN, No. 57 Cedar-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. TUESDAY, NOV. 9, at 12 o'clock at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

IMPORTANT ABSOLUTE SALE. FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the CITY OF BROOKLYN, being part of the block bounded by EAST NEW-YORK AND UTICA AVS. AND FURNALD-ST.

East New-York-av. is the principal thoroughfare leading to the grand southeasterly entrance of Prospect Park. The property to be sold is located within 25 minutes' drive of the South or Hamilton-av. Ferries, over one of the finest avenues in the United States, viz., Union-st., which is paved with Nicolson pavement and runs direct from the ferry through Prospect Park, thereby bringing the property almost at the doors of New-York City. The lots will rent for garden purposes for more than the annual taxes. The grades are good and the property as desirable for investment as any now in the market. Many wealthy capitalists from New-York and Hartford, Conn., have made large purchases in the vicinity.

Also, at same time and place, BALANCE OF THE PROPERTY SITUATED AT GREAT NECK, L. I., formerly belonging to Hon. BENJ. WOOD, consisting of 150 DESIRABLE LOTS.

All of the above property will be sold absolutely, regardless of price.

Maps and particulars at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on Jan. 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee, No. 62 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court.—In partition.—The valuable farm formerly occupied by Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, consisting of about 150 acres, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, situate on the road leading from the Tuckahoe road to Mile Square, will be sold, on the premises, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, 16th November, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

This farm is distant about 2½ miles from West Mount Vernon Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and about three miles from the village of Yonkers, and is in the immediate neighborhood of new railroad lines now in contemplation. There are upon it many beautiful building sites, with very commanding views, and the land will be sold in parcels varying from five to twelve acres each, according to a map, which may be examined at the office of the subscribers or of the auctioneer. A new road has been lately laid out from Yonkers to Bronxville, crossing Central-avenue and winding across this farm in the most advantageous manner, and which will reduce the distance from Yonkers to about two miles. This new road is now staked out, and the land will be sold with fronts upon it wherever available.

For terms of sale and all other information inquire of W. L. & P. H. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible]

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at [illegible] o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 216 EAST 19TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Wm. Laimbeer and Z. Dederick, executors of Jeremiah Carhart, deceased:

EAST 19TH-ST.—The very desirable and convenient three-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house and lot No. 216 East 19th-st., south side, near 3d-av.; house 20.8 by about 58 feet; party walls both sides; has been thoroughly overhauled by the late owner, and contains all the modern conveniences; possession on delivery of deed; lot 20.8x½ block. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR WINTER, A THOROUGHly-furnished first-class house, between 18th and 30th sts., near 5th-av.; best of reference given. Address Post-Office Box No. 1, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—BETWEEN 18TH AND 30TH STS, a stable that will accommodate eight horses and carriages. Address Box 1, Post Office, Astoria, L. I.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

New-Orleans City Seven per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana Eight per Cent. Bonds, Memphis and Charleston Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, Memphis City Bonds, For sale by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

The firm of W. B. MOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. MOTT, A. F. R. MARTIN. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the Stock, Commission and Brokerage business, at No. 40 Wall-st., under the firm name of MARTIN & RUNYON. A. F. R. MARTIN. W. B. MOTT, Special. ENOS RUNYON.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board. CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at [illegible] and reopened Friday, 19th inst. [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors, [illegible] Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest 6 per cent. in Gold.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of more than EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for the month of October were:

Passengers	$577,904 95
Freight	277,512 41
Mails	23,200 00
Total	$878,617 36

The above earnings are the largest for any one month in the history of the road, and are on the basis of over TEN AND A HALF MILLIONS for the year.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 12,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¼	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	115¾	116
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	115¾	116
5-20 Regis., 1862	113	113¼	10-40 Regis.	107¼	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¼	115½	10-40 Coupon	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	113	113¼	Gold	126¾	126⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	113½	113¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115¾	116			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President. D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TREASURY PURCHASE and sales during the present week will be: PURCHASE OF BONDS. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.—Two millions 5-20s. SALES OF GOLD. TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—One million. THURSDAY, Nov. 11.—One million. FRIDAY, Nov. 12.—One million.

The purchase and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified check for five per cent. of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the days above mentioned. The Treasury reserves the right to accept all offers of bonds which may be made at the bidding. Further particulars may be had on application at the Treasury.

By direction of the honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, [illegible]

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, [illegible] S. W. HOPKINS & CO., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

7) SEVEN PER CENT. NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

FOR SALE.

CITY 5s OF 1870 RECEIVED IN PAYMENT.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interest of Stockholders in assets of the Company, previous to Dec. 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer these bonds at 95, and confidently recommend them to investors as a first-class and safe investment.

At present price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Eighty-three miles have now been built.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors. S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th of November.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

THIRD DIVIDEND. BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared, from the profits of the past three months, a dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books will close on the 5th and reopen on the 10th inst. T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. L. M. LAWSON, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO SUPERIOR SERVants, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, an excellent baker; the other as regular waitress or thorough chambermaid; wages $14 and $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good seamstress; is well recommended by the lady with whom she lived for the past seven years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as chambermaid; can do plain sewing, if required; understands her duties thoroughly; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 125 East 22d-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER of first-class girls, with good reference, for different situations, in private families and first-class boarding houses; employers can be supplied with Protestant and others without delay, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 109 4th-av. up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waitress and fine washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker; she has good City references. Can be seen at No. 132 West 23d-st., Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a very efficient woman; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; bone, lard, &c. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chambermaid and laundress; is a fine washer and thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the best manner.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as first-class waitress and assist with the chamberwork, in a private family; the best of City reference from last place where she has lived several years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the highest City testimonials given. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 280 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WASHer and ironer, with unexceptionable City references, a situation; understands all kinds of English cooking; wages $14. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kind of housework; is a good washer and ironer; can give good references. Can be seen at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as waitress or chambermaid in a first-class family; the strictest investigation may be made concerning capability and respectability. Call on Monday at No. 28 East 40th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH two and a half years' City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a large family, and is not afraid of work. No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A respectable young woman; would assist with washing and ironing; has good City references; she is leaving her present place as the family is going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 122 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a first-class family; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 335 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no washing; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 344 East 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 314 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and a good plain sewer; good City reference. Call at No 247 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 149 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 63 Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 116 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can be well recommended from her last employer's. Address No. 37 [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs., or can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, (Protestants;) one as good plain cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and good plain sewer; would not object to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference, and would have no objection to separate. Call at No. 213 East 9th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, right.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHly respectable girls, one as first-class cook in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waitress, or would assist with the chamberwork; no objections to the country; have the best of reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 206 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; would assist in the washing if required; City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 149 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth and has six years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; refers to the lady with whom she lived for the last four years; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., cor. 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious Protestant girl, to do general housework or cooking, or would go as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant person, a situation as infant's or child's nurse; best of City reference to be had. Can be seen for one day at No. 46 3d-av., corner 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and washing in a private family. Can be seen at No. 339 East 39th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 78 Washington-place, near 6th-av.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, No. 138 West 11th-st., established 21 years, first-class female help of all nations constantly on hand; also, men and their wives. Country orders promptly filled.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 399 4TH-AV., new No. 335—For the City or country, a large number of professed and other cooks, experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AMERICAN, GERMAN, FRENCH and Protestant servants our specialties, and together with Irish, &c., always on hand, in the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

COLORED HELP.—FIRST-CLASS COLored cooks, waiters, chambermaids and laundresses constantly on hand. Call at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; can give the best of reference, and his last employer can be seen; can milk; is perfectly sober. Address F. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man, (colored;) has the best of references; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing and obliging. Call on or address THOMPSON, No. 39 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as waiter; understands the care of silver and dining room thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family, or private boarding house; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a young man; willing and obliging; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address C. M. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

TO TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.

I have an excellent French courier, who was with me during all my journeyings in Europe, and accompanied me to this country. He has been in my employment more than three years, and I can recommend him as faithful and honest, acquainted with all the duties of a valet and courier, accomplished in the various languages of Europe. He is desirous of returning to France, and would be glad to be employed by some person or family desiring such services in either or both capacities.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, No. 5 West 22d-st.

A PRACTICAL BRICKLAYER, WISHes to resume his trade, (having been engaged in other business for some years;) has large experience in all kinds of fire works, stills, boilers, furnaces, &c.; will either contract or do days' work; satisfaction guaranteed. Address BRICKLAYER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, WITHOUT family, would like to go West as first-class coachman; Protestant; the best of New-York City reference. Apply to Mr. HARNET, No. 17 East 30th-st., for one week.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACturers.—The advertiser, a competent to make all colors used in painting and paper-staining, wishes a situation to superintend the manufacturing of the same. Address P. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—BY THE ERIE RAILROAD COMpany, 300 brakemen, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given; good and experienced men will be paid $2 per day. Apply to A. P. BERTHOUD, Superintendent Eastern Division, Jersey City; G. S. REDDINGTON, Superintendent Delaware Division, Port Jervis.

WANTED—WEAVERS FOR CROMPTON'S broad fancy loom. Apply at Mill, Leeds, Greene County, N. Y., or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of a manufacturing business; good references required. Address, with references, O. H. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 318 Lexington-av.

MEDICAL.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURchase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose, or any other part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, impotence. Although he can cure venereal disease, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied as usual. Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

HEMORRHOIDS, FISSURE AND FISTULA.—How are they produced? Can they be cured without operation? See SCALPEL, edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D.; a letter to inquirers. Inclose a stamp to Box No. 3,121 Post Office. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SILVER WARE.

SOLID SILVER AND FINE SILVER PLATED WARE, of our own production and ornamentation, in entirely new and original designs, of superb quality only, and at reasonable prices.

Adapted to household wants, bridal and holiday presents.

The attention of the trade is invited to examine our peculiarity of styles.

LIPPIATT, MALTBY & MORSE, No. 112 Fulton-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE MAchinery, Designers, Engravers and Chasers in Metals.

Die sinking, labels and trade marks, bookbinders' stamps, rolls and dies for jewelers, lettering, &c., &c., executed by new machinery, with steam power, invented, built and patented by ourselves.

LIPPIATT, MALTBY & MORSE, No. 112 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—CALL at No. 35 Pine-st., and examine [illegible] Car-seat; [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10 | Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25
Siberia, Thursday, Nov. 11 | Samaria, Wednesday, Dec. 1
Nemesis, Wed'day, Nov. 17 | Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18 | Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 13
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 11
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA....Nov. 13 | COLUMBIA....Dec. 4
IOWA....Nov. 20 | EUROPA....Dec. 11
CALEDONIA....Nov. 27 | INDIA....Dec. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,015 tons....Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons....Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,866 tons....Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons....Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons....Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)....$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Next steamer of the above line leaves Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE....Nov. 11
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE....Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....Nov. 25

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. [illegible], Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to H. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, Nov. 13
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE....Saturday, Nov. 20

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORRIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 11th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8, North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) for ward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, will sail 18th November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, will leave daily (Sundays excepted) AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMBOAT COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE. SUNDAY BOAT DISCONTINUED.

The steamers of this line will make their last Sunday trip this season Nov. 7, 1869.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. H. VAILE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 30. 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 29....12:00 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 2.. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 1.. 1:00 P. M.
Wednes., Nov. 3.. 2:30 P. M.	Wednes., Nov. 3.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 4. 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 4. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 6. 9:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 5.... 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 9. 11:00 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 8.. 8:00 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MURDOCK MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Murdock Mackay and John Neilson, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1869.

n1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James B. Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

n8-1w3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

WINTER MILLINERY GOODS PRICES DOWN.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON, GRAND-ST.

BLACK SATINS, 22 INCHES WIDE, $1 50 PER YARD.
EXAMINE OUR $1 50 COLORED SATINS, ALL SHADES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, AT $1, $1 50 AND $2, UPWARD.
ROMAN NECKTIES.
SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, ONE-THIRD BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
RICHEST OSTRICH FEATHERS, PLUMES, BIRDS AND FLOWERS.
ALSO, SILK FRINGES AT REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
BUTTONS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, DOLLS, &c., &c.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, AT $1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED EVERY WAY.
OUR BEST GLOVE CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES AT 25 CENTS, 50 CENTS AND 75 CENTS PER PAIR.
WINTER HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDER-VESTS, 75 CENTS, $1 CENTS, $1, UPWARD.
INSPECT OUR CORSETS, AT 50 CENTS, 65 CENTS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 AND $3.
LOTS FROM AUCTION OF REAL LACES.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, &c., &c.
ALSO, KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, NOS. 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

IMPORTED TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
ALSO, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
STYLES CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
PRICES LOW.
OPENING EVERY DAY!

UNTRIMMED STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES', GIRLS' AND INFANTS' BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS, THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST IN THIS CITY WITHOUT DOUBT.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,

GREAT STOCK SALE. CONTINUATION ON MONDAY. RICH BROADWAY STOCK OF

S. M. PEYSER.

BALANCE OF STOCK OPEN ON MONDAY. RICH GOODS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, CHENILLES, WORSTED WORK CANVASES, WORSTEDS, SATINS, GILT TRIMMINGS, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

$75,000 WORTH OF RICH GOODS AT KINZEY'S, NO. 645 BROADWAY, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH, TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

WORSTED WORK.

CHAIR PATTERNS, CUSHIONS, SLIPPER PATTERNS, &c.

SLIPPER PATTERNS FROM 50c. UP.
WORSTED PATTERNS FOR WORKING, 20c.
PATTERN BOOKS FOR WORKING, 5c.
FRENCH CANVAS, 15c. YARD.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, 10c. OUNCE.
18 YARDS' PIECES SILK CORDS, 25c.
FLOSS EMBROIDERY SILK, 5c. HANK.
RICH CHENILLES AT 15c. PIECE.
GILT BRAIDS AND CORDS, 10c. TO 50c.

TRIMMINGS.

CUT PIECES THIS WEEK BY THE YARD.
RICH TRIMMINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c. YARD.
RICH TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS, 5c., 6c., 10c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 12½c., 25c. DOZEN.
GIMPS AND FRINGES, 25c. PIECE.
RICH TRIMMINGS, 50c. TO $1 PIECE.
SILK CORD AND TASSELS, 25c. PAIR.

VELVETS.

6,000 PIECES COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c. PIECE.
5,000 PIECES WIDE FANCY VELVETS, 25c. PIECE.
10,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, EVERY COLOR.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c. YARD UP.
VELVETEENS FOR DRESSES, 50c. TO 75c. YARD.
RICH STRIPED VELVETEENS, 75c. YARD.
PLUSHES, SATINS, CORDED VELVETS, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS.

10,000 HATS, EVERY STYLE, 25c. to 70c.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

500 BOXES FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. SPRAY.
600 BOXES FEATHERS, 15c. to $3.

SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to $3 yard.
NECK RIBBONS, 6c. to 25c. yard.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c. to $1 50 piece.
SATIN RIBBONS, 25c. to $2 piece.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS CHEAP.
NECKTIES AND BOWS, 15c. to $1 25.

FANCY GOODS.

SILK-VELVET CLOAK BUTTONS, 10c. dozen.
JET AND FANCY BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
FANCY DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILK, 11c. spool.
SETS JEWELRY NECKLACES, COMBS, &c.
5,000 WAX CRYING DOLLS, 10c. to $3.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

2,500 DOZEN GENTS,' LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY KIND; PLAIN, TAPE-BORDERED, HEMSTITCH, NEEDLEWORK, LACE AND COLORED BORDERS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

MUSLIN EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 5c. to 25c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c. to 75c.
VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
WORKED CHEMISETTES, 50c., 75c., 95c.
AUCTION LOT OF RUFFLINGS, 20c. and 25c. piece.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

LOT OF KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
OPENING ANOTHER LOT OF KIDS, 50c. pair.
FINE ITALIAN KIDS, 75c. pair.
FINE LISLE AND BERLIN GLOVES, 12½c.
LINED SILK AND BERLIN GLOVES, 25c.
MERINO RIBBED HOSE, 12½c. to 20c.
MISSES' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 12½ to 25c.
GENTS' ALL WOOL HOSE, 25c.
GENTS' ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 31c.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 75c.

WM. KINZEY,

NO. 645 BROADWAY,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION.

Point Laces, Black Laces, Valenciennes, Guipure Laces, Shawls, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, and French Embroidered Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, at retail, to clear out recent consignments, for the cost of importation, at No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel, Maison des Dentelles.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE.

The best assortment in this City. Our own manufacture. Warranted. WARREN WARD & CO., Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.

BLACK SILKS IN GRO GRAIN, GRO FAILLES, BLACK GLACE, &c., &c., at reduction of twenty-five per cent.

DRESS GOODS at a great reduction.

SATIN FACED SERGE, ALL SILK AND WOOL, at $1, reduced from $2.

READY-MADE WALKING SUITS IN SERGE, POPLINS, WINCEY, &c., from $8.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS, from $7.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, good quality, from $1.

SMILLIE & CO.,

No. 763 Broadway.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Have greatly reduced the price of their DRESS GOODS, including SILKS, POPLINS, EPINGLINES, TARTAN PLAIDS AND LOW-PRICED GOODS.

4-4 REAL ENGLISH PRINTS, 25c. a yard.

Le Boutillier Brothers respectfully invite every one to call and examine as THE REDUCTION IS REAL.

No. 48 East 14th-st., in Union-square.

FURS.—A FINE, FRESH STOCK OF ALL sorts of furs selling cheap; no humbug; repairing carefully done, at No. 236 Bleecker-st., Phillips' old stand.

MILLINERY.

FASHIONABLE FRENCH DRESS-maker, No. 490 2d-av., near 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OB-tain a large, handsomely-furnished room, with fine closets, replete with conveniences, in a private family, located east of Madison-av., in 30th-st.; no other rooms rented; references required. Address, with name, S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING rented the large corner house No. 100 East 23d-st., (old No. 54) near Madison-av., will rent an elegant second floor with private table; also, other rooms; newly-furnished. Unquestionable references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343—PRIVATE TABLE if desired; second and third floors partially furnished or newly furnished complete; desirable parties may make very favorable arrangements for the Winter.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, IN A private family a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms with private table and good attendance. Inquire at RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway and 25th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 18th-st., east of 4th-av., would rent a parlor and bedroom, without board, to a single gentleman. Address H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOM-modate one or two parties with first-class rooms and board; best reference given and required. Address F. H. M., Post Office Box No. 2,649.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, communicating, on second floor, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home will be found.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-ST.— Large newly-furnished front parlor; also other rooms, with first-class table board, to families and single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 122 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—A suite of rooms on second floor, together or separately; also room on third floor, with board; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SEC-ond floor to let with private table or without board; convenient to Broadway and the hotels, in a strictly private family, No. 44 West 26th-st.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on first floor, and bath adjoining, with first-class board. References required.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—AN EXTRA size second-story front room or two rooms on third floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; good and convenient location.

NO. 200 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE NICE front room and two single rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; first-class board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 20 WEST 33D-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room, handsomely furnished, on second story, sunny side, with ample closets, hot and cold water, &c., with first-class board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME rooms en suite or singly with board. References exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen. private family.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms en suite; also single rooms for gentlemen; house first class.

NO. 22 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, ELE-gant suite of parlors, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen without board.

NO. 22 WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF parlors and dining room, with private table; also, rooms with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board. Apply at No. 21 West 31st-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE PLEASANT-ly accommodated with board at No. 61 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, SON (FIVE years old) and nurse, board in a private family, with home privileges; location must be desirable; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, G. and S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and stipulations contained in previous advertisement, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 10th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

125 sides body and 125 sides flap best oak-tanned leather; 2 dozen buckskins; 16 double and 2 single leather belts, (assorted sizes;) 6,400 feet yellow pine timber, (assorted sizes;) 225 piles, 45 feet long, to work 12 and 14 inches at the butt; 280 gallons raw linseed oil; 1,000 lbs. white lead in oil; 200 lbs. lampblack, (1 lb. papers;) 45 lbs. patent dryer, (1 lb. cans;) 20 gallons turpentine; 5 gallons alcohol harness varnish; 60 gross brass screws (assorted sizes;) 1 dozen spring padlocks, brass to be selected; 1 dozen rasps, (assorted;) 2 hack saws, panel 20-inch, (Samuel Boyd;) 2 cast-steel saw sets, (Aitkens' patent;) 1 dozen catgut strings for drill bow; 2 sledges; 1 grindstone, 3 ft. dia., 5¼-in. face, 2,100 lbs. cut nails, 4d., 8d. and 40d.; 2,700 lbs. cut spikes, 6 to 12 in.; 2 gross papers finishing nails, 1¼ and 2 in.; 200 lbs. hoop iron, ⅝ and ¾ in.; 12 sheets Russia iron, 5 ft. by 28 in.; 3 sheets zinc, 3 ft. by 7 ft.; 3 boxes glass double thick, 9x12 and 12x18; 36 sheets stencil paper; 2 dozen stencil brushes; 1,000 envelopes, letter size.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

50 seamless Brass Tubes, 2 in. outside dia., 52½ in. long, 100 cubic yards of Iron Moulding Sand, Jersey, selected.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for samples and further description of the articles required. Blank forms will be furnished, as usual, at this office, and bids opened at the hour named. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.

The Manhattan Gaslight Company is prepared to receive proposals until the 13th day of December next for the entire quantity of coal tar to be produced at the Works and to be delivered into the wells of the company for a term of years from the 31st day of March, 1870.

The proposals, addressed to the undersigned, must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar." They must state the offer for the tar at a price for each ton of coal carbonized at the works of the Company. The quantity of coal carbonized per annum is about 140,000 tons, and the average yield of tar per ton of coal is about 12 gallons. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the offer of the lowest or any bidder.

Any further information may be obtained on application to JOSEPH A. SABBATON, Engineer Manhattan Gaslight Company.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To iron pipe manufacturers.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869, for furnishing and laying about 650 feet of eight-inch cast iron pipe, lined with wood, with West's patent socket joints, from Manhattan Island to Randall's Island.

For blank proposals and further information apply to the Engineer-in-Chief of this Department at his office. THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, [illegible] GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.

ITALIAN OPERA. THIS MONDAY, Nov. 8, Only time of Ricci's comic opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE. MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. Signor G. Reyna, Signor G. Barili, GIORGIO RONCONI, In his great comic part of the Cobbler.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.

NOTICE.—In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Rossini's chef d'oeuvre, WILLIAM TELL, which will present SIGNOR LEFRANC in his great role of ARNOLDO.

Seats can now be secured for any of the above representations at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The only authorized and reliable librettos published are those sold inside the Academy of Music.

FRENCH THEATRE—ENGLISH DRAMA.

14th-st. and 6th-av., five minutes' walk from B'way.

C. W. TAYLEURE....Lessee and Manager

OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

H. Leslie and J. S. Clarke's great new drama, OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS | LONDON; | OF THE GREAT CITY.

The most complete and perfectly realistic production yet given to the American stage.

SCENERY IMPORTED FROM LONDON.

All new, illustrating the most celebrated historic views of London. In fact, A PANORAMA OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST.

PROLOGUE—LONDON BRIDGE, with accurate views of Fishmongers' Hall, The Tower, Billingsgate Market, The Thames and Shipping, Custom House.

ACT 1.—Charing Cross Railway Depot, Charing Cross; Temple Bar, Sydenham.

ACT 2.—Old Bailey St. Paul's Cathedral, Greenwich Park and Hospital, the Poultry, Royal Exchange, Mansion House, Bank of England, London Docks, and Departure of a Large Steamship.

ACT 3.—A London Drawing Room.

NOTE THESE PRICES: General admission, 50c.; orchestra, $1 50; balcony boxes, $1; family circle, 30c.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.

MATINEE THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.

Box sheet now open.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

STEINWAY HALL,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 8, 1869, of the German Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, for the benefit of the German Evangelical Mission Society in the United States of America. Herr CARL FEININGER, Director.

ORCHESTRA OF 50 MEN, and assisted by the following artists, who have kindly volunteered:

Miss G. FEININGER, Soprano.
LOUISA LUTZ, Mezzo Soprano.
Herr HUGO BUSSMEYER, } Piano.
Herr PINNER, }
Herr CARL FEININGER, Violin.
Herr W. CANDIDUS, Tenor, &c., &c.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. To be had at the ticket offices, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on the day of the concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

TWELFTH SEASON, 1869-70.

FIRST CONCERT at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, the celebrated Contralto, Miss ALIDE TOPP, the eminent Pianist, and the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

Third Rehearsal (at which the Soloists appear) WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M.

Subscriptions for five concerts and fifteen rehearsals, $8.

Office of the Society No. 129 Montague-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

"A FEW HINTS FROM A PERFECT master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—*William C. Bryant.*

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught at less than half the cost, in time and money, usually wasted at the so-called business colleges. Circulars. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 25 East 21st-st. Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21. Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, at Danbury, Conn.—Term commences Nov. 10. Apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn. For circulars and references apply to A. GOODALE, No. 26 West 4th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENG-lish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

A LADY WITH THE HIGHEST references desires a few more pupils for French and music. Address for one week MADAME, No. 272 Madison-av.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS can secure private desks at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and learn business writing, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., practically.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year [illegible]. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 658 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., [illegible]

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.— French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 124 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL. [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] SCHOOL, NO. [illegible]

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED PARISIAN PRO-fessor, with the highest references, wishes a few more pupils in French. Address PROFESSOR, No. 245 (old No. 237) 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. LESTER WALLACK will make his first appearance, this season, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, on which occasion will be produced a new comedy, in three acts, by T. W. Robertson, the author of "Ours," "School," "Caste," &c., entitled HOME.

The play will be presented with entirely new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans & Hilliard, new furniture and appointments by Mr. J. Timoney, mechanical effects by Mr. H. Butler, and for the first time in America, from the original MS., as performed at the Haymarket Theatre, London, for 150 SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS.

The distribution is as follows:

COLONEL JOHN WHITE....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. DORRISON....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
CAPTAIN MOUNTRAFFE....Mr. J. H. STODDARDT
BERTIE THOMPSON....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
GEORGE....Mr. PECK
Mrs. PINCHBECK....Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
LUCY DORRISON....Miss EFFIE GERMON
DORA THORNHAUGH....Mrs. L. PHILLIPS

On the same evening the excellent commedietta of A REGULAR FIX.

HUGH DE BRASS....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. SURPLUS....Mr. HIELD
CHARLES SURPLUS....Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
ABEL QUICK....Mr. M. HOLLAND
SMILER....Mr. LEONARD
PORTER....Mr. PECK
Mrs. DEBORAH CARTER....Mrs. J. SEFTON
Mrs. SURPLUS....Mrs. TIMONEY
MATILDA JANE....Miss FANNY GREEN
EMILY....Miss CLAYTON

Mr. WALLACK will appear every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, and SATURDAY MATINEES.

In rehearsal, for SATURDAY NIGHT, Tom Taylor's powerful DRAMA, HENRY DUNBAR.

Several novelties in preparation. Box book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, and STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MR. LESTER WALLACK will appear in HOME, and a REGULAR FIX, at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 13. Seats secured in advance.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT, CONTINUATION of the very successful engagement of THE FAMOUS HANLON BROTHERS, William, George, Alfred, Frederick, Edward, Victor, Francis and Julian Hanlon, LITTLE BOB, "THE GREAT ACT." TWO NEW ACTS by THE HANLONS; THE ASCENT OF THE GLACIERS, THE LILIPUTIAN GLADIATORS, in MID AIR. FIRST APPEARANCE of RICHARD SANDS, the popular Character Dancer; CARLTON, PROFESSOR FRENCH, DICK and DASH. New Farce, MY TURN NEXT. THE GALLICIAN FETE. LAURI'S GRAND BALLET.

Admission 50c.; Family Circle, 25c. MATINEE SATURDAYS.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP

Has the honor of announcing that she will make HER REAPPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK, AT STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, after an absence of four years, during which she has made A CONCERT TOUR OF THE WORLD, a circuit including the four quarters of the globe.

On which occasion she will be assisted by SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI, the eminent baritone buffo. M. KOWALSKI, the eminent pianist and composer, from the Paris Conservatoire (his first appearance in America.) MR. STEPHEN MASSETT, Vocalist, Composer and Lecturer, his first appearance since his return from the Orient, California and Utah. Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the renowned Organist. Mr. FRANK GILDER, Conductor and Accompanist.

Tickets of admission, including reserved seats, $1, on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office of the hall. The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, at 9 A. M.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON! THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE, comprising

TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,

will appear at each entertainment in their STRANGE, NOVEL AND SURPRISING ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS. HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To Reserved Seats, 75c.

IRVING HALL.

MISS HARRIET TACKABERRY, Of Cleveland, Ohio, will give a Public Seance at Irving Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, and THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11. Wonderful manifestations of spirit power and intelligence. The Seance will commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NATIONAL HALL—HARLEM.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 8, in one of their unique and pleasing entertainments.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, HON. GEORGE W. CURTIS, ON "AMERICAN LITERATURE," AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.

TICKETS.—Season, $2; Single Admission, 75c.

To be had at Fleming's, 663 6th-av.; Randolph's, 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and at the door.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES," By JOSEPH FAGNANI.

From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Second year. The best and promptest method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music. Also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening classes for gentlemen. Mme. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars at all music stores.

JOHN B. GOUGH ON TEMPERANCE, at Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1869, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. To be had at the rooms of the Society, No. 172 William-st.; Carter Bros., No. 530 Broadway; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND ART EXHIBITION will open THIS EVENING and continue open during the week, at the Apollo Buildings, in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, to aid sick and disabled Union soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war. The paintings on exhibition are from the studios of our most distinguished artists. Music every evening by Lander's Band. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 75 cents. Entrance No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., where donations to the Fair may be sent.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REG-ular preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. ALEXANDER RHIND, Secretary.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE SOCIETY meets THIS EVENING at Plimpton Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. Subject—"Can Government Control the Wages and Hours of Labor by Legislation?" R. L. DUGDALL, Esq., opens. Free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING, At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANC-ING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., new classes are formed every TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Afternoon class at 4 o'clock. Evening class at 8 o'clock.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FUL-TON IRON WORKS, No. 490 Cherry-st., comprising 20 lots of ground and buildings; will be sold or leased separately or together, with engine, boiler, machinery and tools, all in working order. Apply at the Works for catalogue.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN IM-mediately, to take interest in a first-class cash business; no night work. For particulars apply at No. 109 4th-av., up stairs.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STA-tioners, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 85 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor

LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the popular Irish comedian and dramatist, EDMUND FALCONER, EDMUND FALCONER, in his successful new military drama, CHARLES O'MALLEY, CHARLES O'MALLEY, Or,

LOVE, FUN AND FIGHTING.
LOVE, FUN AND FIGHTING.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH FORCES.

THE FINEST ILLUSTRATION EVER ATTEMPTED.

INFANTRY. ARTILLERY. BRASS BAND. SQUADRON OF DRAGOONS. REAL HORSES.

LAST SIX NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE.

ADMISSION....50 CENTS

FRIDAY—Benefit and last night but one of EDMUND FALCONER, on which occasion his new and original comic Irish drama, "THE FETCHES," will be performed.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD....Directress

SEASON COMMENCES NOV. 15.

Grand combination; finest lyric artists on the stage, full chorus and grand orchestra.

NO ADVANCE MADE ON THE PRESENT POPULAR PRICES.

Box sheets for the sale of reserved seats, without any extra charge, open on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Erie Railway Office, 23d-st. and 8th-av.; and at the Grand Opera House.

MONDAY, Nov. 15....MARITANA
TUESDAY, Nov. 16....CROWN DIAMONDS
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17....FRA DIAVOLO

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EIGHTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.

MISS BATEMAN AS MARY WARNER.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's Domestic Drama of "TIME AND THE HOUR."

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate those residing in the suburbs and adjacent cities, the box sheet for MARY WARNER will be opened TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the Box Office of the Theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER

EVERY EVENING at 8—SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The inimitable comedienne, LOTTA, will appear in John Brougham's drama entitled LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, SUPPORTED by a CAST SPECIALLY SELECTED. THE SCENERY APPOINTMENTS, &c., &c., ALL NEW.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. 24th-st., next to Fifth-avenue Hotel. Begins at 8 P. M.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 8, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—Benefit of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. THURSDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE—AS YOU LIKE IT.

Next week, CASTE. Debut of Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2, the great lifelike domestic drama, entitled POOR HUMANITY; F. W. Robinson's own dramatization of his popular novel, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, and supported by the following ladies and gentlemen:

POOR HUMANITY. MR. W. HOLSTON.
POOR HUMANITY. MR. C. K. MORTIMER.
POOR HUMANITY. MR. J. B. STUDLEY.
POOR HUMANITY. MR. GEORGE BECKS.
POOR HUMANITY. MR. G. F. KETCHUM.
POOR HUMANITY. MR. H. CUNNINGHAM.
POOR HUMANITY. MISS ELIZA NEWTON.
POOR HUMANITY. MISS MINNIE JACKSON.
POOR HUMANITY. MISS FLORENCE NOBLE.
POOR HUMANITY. MISS LILY VINING.
POOR HUMANITY. MISS MARIA ANDREWS.
POOR HUMANITY. MRS. EDWARD WRIGHT.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

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REV. CHARLES H. PAYSON WILL lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1869, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*A Walk and a Talk about the Tyrolese Alps.* Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.

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THE CHURCHES.

Services in this City and Brooklyn Yesterday.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A Sermon on Father Hyacinthe's Mission.

The Great Sin of America—Duties of Husbands and Wives—The Evangelical Alliance.

The Ecumenical Council—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

The Ecumenical Council was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS at All Souls' Church, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, last evening. He took his text from Acts, xv., 6-11. He began by averring that many of the early Councils of the Church were highly beneficial; that in them there were kings, emperors, and distinguished laymen, as well as ecclesiastics; and that their object was to rid Christian truth of all coloring it might have from local prejudice and local domination. The Pope had not then assumed infallibility, and only the common voice of Christendom decided what was truth. This was only putting into ecclesiastical phrase the adage "*Vox Populi, vox Dei,*" for when one gets at the common belief of all Christendom he gets at that common sense which is, more nearly than anything else, the voice of God, or that which, when said, everybody recognized as true. The Councils sought to apply this principle to Christianity, and, therefore, said we will have the opinions of philosophers and sages as well as theologians and saints. The proposed Ecumenical Council is not to be formed on the old model. There will be in it no representation from the Greek Church, no Protestant, no laymen. In fact, it can hardly be denominated a Council at all, for it is not called to deliberate and discuss questions that now agitate the religious world; but simply to get additional authority for dogmas already uttered. Who imagines that the Council will be allowed to discuss such questions as these: The propriety of permitting the clergy to marry, the relation of science and philosophy to faith, the free use of the Bible, and others of like character. If these were discussed the coming Council would have the sympathy of the world; but now, outside of the Romish communion, who cares what its decisions may be? It may be useful within its own borders; he hoped it would be. The reverend gentleman went on to state that the Church was now too large, too varied in its character to admit of a general council, still general counsel may be enjoyed, if even a general council may not be held. The ardent seeker after truth of to-day summons not only the living but the dead sages; he inquires what causes produced the various sects. He finds that many elements enter into the problem, before he can arrive at the truth; he sees that which began as errors turn out to be truths. In seeking to solve these questions let us ask what is fundamental, indispensable Christianity? These questions must also be decided: What witnesses must be permitted to testify? Is the court of the soul competent to conduct the investigation? The reverend Doctor went on to show how this last question must be answered affirmatively; that reason is competent to make the investigation. Christ appealed to reason when He asked to be accepted for His works' sake; and revelation does not attempt to supersede reason any more than the use of the telescope is an attempt to supersede eyes. The witnesses to be received are many; the principal ones being the Bible, the Church, and the experience of life. Undue prominence must not be given to any one of these three. Their testimony must be concurrent. The Protestant superstition as to the Bible is as hurtful to the arriving at truth as is the Catholic supression of it on the ground that it is hurtful to the common people. The second witness is the Church—not one particular Church, but all. The Church itself is the invisible and visible presence of Christ in the world, changing with time and circumstance. It is these common doctrines on which all are agreed. The fatherhood of God, the sonship of Christ, the forgiveness of sin, the resurrection of the dead, the hope of immortality—these belong to no particular Church, yet they are in and under all. The third witness is the experience of life. God is making himself daily manifest. The universal, human and material nature must all be brought to bear in determining the questions that arise in the Ecumenical Council of the mind; and no one should fail to call science and art to his aid in fixing his ecclesiastical opinions. The Catholic relies on nothing but the Church, the Protestant on nothing but the Bible, and the Rationalist on nothing but the experience of life. These were all wrong in thus confining their investigations to any one criterion; and it is difficult to say which of them is the narrowest minded. When the Evangelical Alliance proposes to hold a Council in 1870, and to exclude from its deliberations all Universalists all Unitarians, Swedenborgians, all liberal Christians, they are but seeking to settle doctrine in their old ruts. What right has such a gathering as this to call itself Ecumenical? Any views that tend to make Christlike disciples are good and acceptable. Character is, after all, the final test of a Christian. In closing, the Doctor avowed his belief in Unitarianism, because it was founded on the concurrent testimony of the Bible, the church, and everyday life.

Father Hyacinthe—Discourse by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, in Williamsburg.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of the New-England Church, Williamsburg, preached a sermon to his congregation last evening on the progress of true religion in Europe, and especially upon the developments of which Father HYACINTHE is the exponent. Following out the general theme that the real avenging of the martyrs is the promotion of their principles, he announced the text:

"How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?"—Rev. vi., 10.

At the outset he repdiated all fantastic applications of the Book of Revelation to the facts of modern history. It contains neither NAPOLEON, nor the French Revolution, nor the Pope, nor MARTIN LUTHER. But God's government was according to reason, and when we see certain results from certain conditions, we might expect like results from like conditions again. Persecution provokes Divine vengeance—but what sort of vengeance? By the sword of the Lord's lips, by which he subdues the heart, the early Christian martyrs were avenged on the Cæsars when the Cæsars were converted. The silenced nonconformists are now avenged by the revival of religion in the national Church, and the blood of St. Bartholomew's day and of the dragonnades will be avenged when light and purity and religious liberty shall pervade the Church of France. The Catholic Church in France contained some instances of piety and Christian life than which there was nothing superior in the world. The spirit of truth had asserted its own right to be heard. Since the revolution the Church has had to perpetually defend itself against a powerful and widely-prevailing infidelity. The main bulwark against atheism of that country had been the Roman Catholic Church. The consciousness of that terrible enemy had done much to mitigate the differences between the Catholics and the Protestants of France. In the last generation God raised up that great preacher, LACORDAIRE, to vindicate for religion a place in the nineteenth century. His great theme was the reconciliation of religion and modern society. To him succeeded Father HYACINTHE, who took up that great theme where LACORDAIRE had dropped it, and added to it two others. 1. The reconciliation of the separated Christian communions, not by compromise of convictions, but by their points of common belief and sentiment, and in the spirit of peace and charity. 2. The restoration of the Catholic Church to the spirit of its primitive ages.

In illustration of the eloquence, the bravery and the apostolic fidelity of Father HYACINTHE, Mr. BACON read, in conclusion, an extract from one of Father HYACINTHE's latest discourses on "Christianity and the Church," delivered last Winter in Notre Dame, in which Pharisaism in the Church was denounced with the most unsparing severity. The discourse was listened to by an attentive and appreciative congregation.

The Great Sin of America—Sermon by Rev. T. T. Kendrick.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in West Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, preached last evening on the "Great Sin of America." His text was, "Thou shall not kill." The theme, he said, to which you are invited, is the great sin of America. What is this sin? may be asked—Is it war, famine [or] pestilence? It is a sin greater than all these combined. It is one which has struck at the very basis of society and civil government—the legalized liquor traffic. What is the remedy? Is it prohibition. First let us glance at the extent of this evil. The majority of liquor dealers themselves admit that the world would be better without it; it lies directly across the pathway of civilization and education; five hundred thousand children of suitable age are not in attendance at school throughout the country. Much of this is due to the waste of his time and means by the drunkard. They are denied the necessary text books, and sent ragged and uncared for in the street. The dram shop has its mode of education as well as the district school; and is it not to be feared that the education of the former to-day is fast rivaling the influence of the latter and the Church combined? Let the number of youthful criminals answer this. We are pulling down with one hand while building with the other. Which of these two systems shall stand? With this authorized traffic in existence half a million of the youth of the land will become the enemies of society. It blocks also the way to the Church. The License law is the most efficient weapon of Satan—his right hand bower; and the greatest enemy which the Church has to encounter. This fountain of pollution must be dried up. There are more than twenty-five millions of unconverted souls in this nation, and the number must increase until this enemy of God and man is dethroned. The condition of the nation demands a united effort on the part of Churches and Governments alike to wipe out the legalized encouragement of the liquor trade. If the Churches and the friends of temperance throughout the country unitedly demanded a prohibitory law, they could and would have it; and when this object is attained, the nation will see more progress in science, art, morality, virtue and Christianity, than has been known in the history of the world since the downfall of the Roman Empire. The Church has power to roll away this stone from the moral sepulchre. Will she do this? or will she permit our legislators to go on and enact laws to perpetuate this sin? This can be done without entering into politics. Let her insist on the temperance principles in her own members, and her moral sentiment will soon spread abroad and permeate public sentiment, until the final great end is accomplished. If Government will not protect the weak and dependent against the oppressions of this traffic, it fails in its purpose as a Government. Shall we not protect the wife and the child who cannot protect themselves? We have laws against cruelty to them both, but the License law nullifies them all. If the drunkard cannot enter the place of the just, what shall become of the drunkard makers? those who enact laws in encouragement of the trade. This, then, confessedly the great sin of America, he called upon the lawmakers, the Churches, and the moral and law-abiding members of the community, who respect the claims of humanity or cherish the fear of God, to unite in blotting out from the face of this nation.

Duties of Husbands and Wives—Sermon by Rev. Dr. W. Aikman.

Rev. Dr. AIKMAN delivered the second of a series of discourses on "The Family Life," yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Church, Spring-street. His subject was "Husband and Wife; Mutual Duties;" and he took for his text the following words from the sixth verse of the nineteenth chapter of Matthew: "Wherefore they are no more twain but one flesh." The speaker began with a consideration of the importance of the marriage relation to the full development of men and women. It gave them more experiences in life, multiplied their joys and sorrows, and increased their duties and responsibilities. This tends to a more complete development of character and gives greater manliness to men, and a fuller womanly nature to women. It smooths away asperities of temper and replaces selfishness with a consideration for others who become dearer than self. It is a provision of nature that man should feel the want of an intimate companionship which none but a woman can supply. The reverend speaker then passed to the mutual duties of husband and wife. In the first place they should cultivate a unity of feeling and a complete identity of interests. Neither should have secrets from the other. If the wife could have a piece of news only on condition she do not communicate it to her husband, she had better do without it; and anything which a man must not tell his wife is sure to be something which he had better not know. The second great duty is to understand each other. Many of the troubles of married life arise from little misunderstandings and misconstructions. Two persons holding this intimate relation to each other must strive continually to adapt their conduct and their expectations to each other's peculiarities, and this they cannot do without a thorough knowledge of each other's characteristics, which a devoted love and constant wish to please will soon teach them as if by instinct. The third important duty is that of mutual forbearance. To the romantic love of youth the object of the affections appears to be an exalted being, free from the faults and blemishes which disfigure others; but the real experiences of life dispel this illusion, and we discover failings and weaknesses and faults that we dreamed not of before. People must learn to expect this, and to remember that their own character is at the same time losing its imaginary charms; then will they learn to be forbearing toward each other, and find many qualities really noble and excellent, which they had not appreciated at first. The genuine prose of married life is better for them than the dreamy poetry which romantic youth imagines to be its substance. A spirit of forbearance at trifling provocations would avert nearly all the dreary woes of estrangement, alienation, and final separation, which are so common. Finally, married persons should be more demonstrative and show their affection, that it might grow with what it feeds upon.

The Evangelical Alliance—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Ganse, Cook, Smith, Schaff, and others.

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held last evening at the Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. GANSE, Professor CHARLIER, Dr. PRIME, Rev. Dr. COOK, of the Methodist Church, J. COTTON SMITH and Dr. SCHAFF.

Dr. GANSE said that the great Ecumenical Council of the Protestant Church to be held in this City in the Fall of 1870, differed from the great councils of the Church in former times, inasmuch as it does not meet to settle dogmas or frame canons. It is intended to promote harmony among Evangelical Christians and effect a union of sentiment in the Church. It is not desirable he said, to do away with the various denominations. The matters of difference are in general unimportant, and the points on which the Evangelical Churches are agreed are much more numerous and significant. It is peculiarly appropriate that this great Congress of Churches should take place in New-York, which has become the centre of Protestant Christendom. It will be an overpowering argument against the alleged decay of Christianity. No such harmony of views or cordiality of feeling could be displayed by any class of people outside of the pale of the Church of Christ.

Professor CHARLIER spoke in behalf of the Huguenots of France and Switzerland who are expected to be represented in the coming Congress. They are poor and have suffered persecutions, but they are a zealous and important branch of the great brotherhood of Christians. One object in bringing these men to America is that their views may be enlarged by an observation of our free institutions, and of the prosperity of the Church where it is independent of the Government. Switzerland is already ripe for a separation of Church and State, and a visit to this country will teach her clergymen a valuable lesson on this subject. The money spent in bringing them here will be a good investment.

Dr. PRIME made an appeal for the pecuniary contributions necessary to carry out this grand project; $10,000 have been subscribed already, and $10,000 more are needed to defray the expenses of delegates from foreign countries. These expenses will amount to $500 for each delegate invited, and it is desirable to have the whole secured before the invitations are sent over.

Rev. Dr. COOK rejoiced at the evidences of progress shown in this great movement. It reminded him of the Council of three hundred years ago, at which one poor monk lifted up his voice against the corruptions of the Romish Church. Now Bishops and Archbishops and many of the leading thinkers of the day will join in the great Council of the Protestant Church. That ancient Romish Council was held under the auspices of the Emperor of Germany, and was supported by all the Kings of Southern Europe. Now the authority of the Pope is questioned by all the world, and his influence is losing its hold upon the people of all countries. The Protestant Church represents modern civilization, the Catholic Church represents mediæval civilization. The latter is monarchical and despotic, the former is a great brotherhood. The time and place of the proposed Council are most fitting. Here Christianity has been most fruitful, here its discussion will be broad and free, and will send a most beneficent influence abroad, carrying with it the liberal ideas characteristic of our people. It will show the world the prosperity of the Church when independent of the Government, and the separation of Church and State is really the great problem of the day in Europe. The Irish disestablishment is the forerunner of a general separation. The cry now is, "Let the Church go free."

Rev. J. COTTON SMITH said that this movement must have the sympathy and support of all zealous Christians and of all reflecting men. It foreshadows a general union and coöperation of evangelical Christians, which will enhance their power and influence a thousand fold. Hitherto they had fought in detached companies against the enemies of Christ, but in the future they would form a combined and invincible army. The encroachments of the Catholic Church were, in his opinion, to be viewed with apprehension and alarm, and to be met by the vigorous coöperation of the true disciples of Christ.

Rev. Dr. SCHAFF characterized this alliance as one of the greatest ideas of the present age and one fraught with the most beneficent results. It was objected to it, he said, that it would settle nothing, but would be a great debating assembly; yet all great reforms had been brought about by the power of words. In America and at this period the great Council would meet with all the elements and conditions necessary to its success. All that it required was efficiency on the part of the Executive Committee and the liberal support of the people.

Consecration of Unity Chapel.

At the neat little edifice known as Unity Chapel, recently finished at a considerable outlay by the Fourth Unitarian Society, the services were of an interesting nature, yesterday being the first Sunday since its dedication. At the conclusion of the usual opening services Rev. T. W. CLARK, pastor of the church, preached the consecration sermon. He said all churches, however constituted, are emblems of man's homage to the Almighty; but there are some things peculiar to the Unitarian Church. It stands in religion as law does in society. While other churches represent the Supreme Being as changeful and severe, this Church entirely [illegible] ing that there is reason and joy for all, even the most trivial occurrences. This Church stands for the Gospel of God's unfailing grace. That Gospel is not a millstone dragging struggling souls beneath the stream and smothering their cries, but a buoy that floats them safely over the troubled waters of life. He concluded by asking that God's blessing descend upon this the scene of their labors, in the consecration of which, he said, we contribute what lies in our power to the welfare and progress of mankind. At the end of the sermon the singing of the sixty-eighth hymn closed the morning services.

Plymouth Church—Communion Service.

Communion service was celebrated in this church yesterday morning, prior to which five new members were admitted to the church, two of whom were baptised. Rev. Mr. BEECHER preached a brief discourse from the text found in Second Thessalonians, second chapter, and sixteenth and seventeenth verses:

"Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father which hath loved us, and hath given us everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, comfort your hearts and establish you in every good word and work."

To the disappointed, the broken hearted and the desponding the words of the text afforded a peculiar charm. There was a sympathetic and comforting element in the word of God which strongly contrasted with the coldness, the sternness and the inflexibility of Nature so called. Nature gives birth to man, then turns him out and says: "Let strength prevail." Life then becomes a battle for existence. But when we open the word of God we find that He is a father kindly sympathizing with us as children. Hence the comfort which the true believer finds in the Holy Scriptures. The words of the text are a revelation of God's disposition toward man, and what could afford him greater comfort? On the other hand, it is no less true that to the wicked God is a "consuming fire." This view of the Almighty has to be presented to the low and groveling and half savage portion of humanity whom nothing else can reach; but to those who seek goodness and truth the higher attributes of love, and purity, and sympathy in the divine nature are held out by Scripture. If God would be permitted always to do good to man and to be only merciful with him he would never be anything else, but the persistently wicked and incorrigibly sinful compel Him to display not His vengeance but His justice. In the contemplation of the words of the text man acquires a hopeful and buoyant spirit which enables him to bear up under the thousand ills and cares and disappointments to which he is subject. How different the influence exerted by Christianity from that [illegible] exerted by the religion of antiquity. Under the Pagan theory of religion, the world was a dungeon; mankind were the prisoners, and God the keeper who held the keys, and who put a bare sustenance through the prison bars, and then left the prisoners to themselves. The Christian Revelation presented a new view of God—that of a parental guardian, filled with love and kindness toward his children. In conclusion, the speaker exhorted his hearers to cherish this higher view of the attributes of God, and so live as to make themselves worthy of the care and solicitude felt for them by their Heavenly Father.

Swedenborg and Spiritualism—Lecture by I. T. Williams, Esq.

An audience, numbering perhaps 400 persons, assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening to listen to a lecture from I. T. WILLIAMS, of this City, on the subject of Swedenborg and Spiritualism. The lecturer read several portions of the Scriptures—fourth chapter of Luke, eighth chapter of Matthew, first and fourth chapters of John. He then said that he should have performed his assigned task if he stated the view the New Churchmen or followers of SWEDENBORG took of this manifestation of our time called Spiritualism. He should simply state the views of SWEDENBORG. He wished to say in the beginning that SWEDENBORG closed his early labors 100 years ago. Spiritualism was only twenty years old; therefore what he would give as said by SWEDENBORG was not said by him after the phenomenon occurred. So far as he knew, the New Churchmen accept as a fact what is claimed by Spiritualist thinkers, that dead men and women come back to life through certain media or mediums, and make themselves audible, tangible and visible. The lecturer very candidly added that he should say nothing original. He addressed two classes of people, omitting that class who deny spiritual phenomena, and say it is all jugglery. I shall say nothing, he said, to disturb the belief of these people. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Thank you."] The speaker then described those to whom he intended to address his remarks, and went on with a justification of Spiritualism, showing how it took place in ancient times, and that, therefore, there was nothing incredible in it now. He explained the doctrines of degrees and of correspondence. SWEDENBORG saw and heard in life what we shall see and hear hereafter.

The Conservatism of the Church a Basis for the Reunion of Christendom—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Conrad.

Last evening Rev. Dr. CONRAD preached at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth-avenue, taking as his text the prayer offered by Christ at the Lord's Supper: "That they all may be made one," &c. After sketching the various creeds held by Christians throughout the world, he said that the Church of England is coeval with both the Latin and Eastern Churches, and can, with them, fairly claim to be an Apostolic Church. For a certain period it had been overshadowed as it were by the power of the Romish Church, but it had never succumbed to it, and at the Reformation it had shaken off the errors into which it had fallen, and shone forth brighter and fresher and stronger than ever. Speaking of Christian union, he said that the idea, as it at present existed, appeared to him to be fallacious. All the late mingling of creeds and interchange of pulpits had done no good whatever, but rather harm. It had stirred up ill-feeling and the Church had gained nothing by it to compensate for the wounds that had been inflicted. Our duty was to hold fast to that Church which had descended to us from the Apostles, and to which Christ had given the promise that he would be ever with it, and that the gates of hell should not prevail against it. That some time or other all Christian churches would be reunited there could be no doubt. We must wait and hope and pray for that time may come. A thousand years are in the sight of God as but one day, and in his own good time he will bring about the wished-for and promised end.

Punishment for Sin—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah before a very large and attentive congregation. His text was from the Gospel of St. Mark, ninth chapter, forty-fourth verse, "Where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." These words, he said, have been long used by the popular theology as a proof-text, and for many hundreds of years were regarded as a literal description of the world of woe into which all sinners are to be plunged. In these days we insist upon a certain freedom of interpretation, and we say that the words of the text, like many another sentence used by Christ, is a strong symbol or type of that inevitable punishment which falls upon guilt and crime. We have a right to interpret any particular passage in the New Testament, by the obvious intention of the writer of the whole, and to look into the human heart—into the book of our human experience, and learning something of God, to interpret the Scriptures by our daily aspirations and our daily communion with the Most High. I believe very little in splitting theological hairs. And yet, as I represent a Church little understood in its foundation or in the purpose of its heart, I feel it necessary to lay the foundation of Christian faith stone by stone in the beginning, to tell you, to tell the young men of this City what is the good news of God which I find in the Scriptures. Mr. HEPWORTH proceeded to argue against the interpretation of the Scriptures which consigns sinners to an actual hell of fire and brimstone. He held that "the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched," were to be found in our own remorse hereafter for the crimes committed here.

Laying the Corner Stone of a New Episcopal Church.

Yesterday afternoon, at Centre Islip, the corner-stone of a new Episcopal church was laid. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. RILEY, of St. Mark's Church, Islip, who preached an eloquent sermon to a large congregation. A box was deposited beneath the stone containing the names of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Mark's Church, a number of small religious tracts, several dollars in coin and currency, and likenesses of GARIBALDI and Queen VICTORIA. A subscription was taken up, and an amount almost sufficient to complete the edifice realised.

Sunday School Missionary Society of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.

The Sunday School Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, held a meeting yesterday evening. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D., who delivered an address in which he stated that the School had received during the past year $1,195 99. Mr. SIDNEY ROOT spoke at length upon the great value of Sunday Schools, and instanced a number of celebrated persons whose characters had been based upon the principles inculcated thereby.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12 M.—To-day being a holiday, the Exchange is not open for the transaction of business.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—12 M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets are without decided change.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands [illegible]; Middling Orleans [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Lard [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Rosin, [illegible] ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Spirits Petroleum, 1s 6d. ⅌ gallon. Turpentine declining. Tallow, [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Linseed Oil, £30 5s. ⅌ ton. Turpentine, [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

HAMBURG, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opened at 16 marc bancos 4 schilling.

BREMEN, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opened at 7 thalers 28 groats.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes, 71f. 17c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opens firm at 61½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 89⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 6—3 P. M.—The Bourse is now flat.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147½f. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Nov. 6—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and flat at 135½f. ⅌ cwt. for Low Middling, afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 61½f.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Bourse flat Rentes, 71f. 2c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7.—United States Bonds heavy; Five-twenties of the issue of 1862, 89⅛.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—SUGAR—Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 15,000 boxes to foreign ports and 10,064 to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 124,000 boxes and 2,400 hhds.; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard closed firm at 8¾@9½ reals ⅌ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 steady at 9¾@11¼ reals; contracts were made for the coming crop at ½@¾ reals less than the current price to-day; Molasses Sugar buoyant at 6¼@7½ reals; Muscovadoes—there is no business for want of stock. LARD active at 20½c.@21c. in tierces, and 22c.@23½c. in tins. FLOUR firm at $10 25@$11 25. BUTTER dull at 32c.@38c. TALLOW firmer at 12c.@13c. PETROLEUM dull and quiet at 3½@3¾ reals ⅌ gallon. BACON, 21c.@22c. HAMS firm at 22c.@25c. for Common Salted and Sugar-cured. COOPERAGE—Hogshead Shooks steady at $2 12½; Empty Hogsheads steady at $2 50@$2 75; 14-feet Shaved Hoops—the market is supplied; quoted at $48@$50. FREIGHTS quiet; there were but few shipments. EXCHANGE—On London, 16@16½ ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 2¼@3 ⅌ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days sight, in currency, 17¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying; 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR in fair demand; sales at $4@$6 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT opened quiet and firmer; sales No. 1 at 92c.@93c.; No. 2 at 90½c.@91c., and closed dull at 89½c.@89¾c. CORN dull at 66½c.@66¾c. OATS quiet and firm; sales No. 2 at 38½c.@39c. RYE quiet and firm; sales No. 1 at 71c.; No. 2 at 65c.@67½c. BARLEY dull; sales No. 2 at 95c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at $1. PROVISIONS quiet and less active. Mess PORK steady at $28. LARD steady; sales at 16½c. Other descriptions inactive, nominal and unchanged. CATTLE dull and easy; sales at $2 25@$6 50 for Common to Fair. HOGS quiet at $8 62½@$8 87½ for Common to Choice. FREIGHTS quiet and firm; Corn to Buffalo, 10½c. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 107,500 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 3,800 head Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 3,000 head Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—FLOUR in good demand; sales 3,500 bbls. at $6 25@$6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50@$6 75 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 50@$7 75 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotation. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales 3,500 bushels Winter Red Ohio at $1 23; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 72. CORN quiet; sales confined to car lots. BARLEY dull and lower; sales 9,400 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 08. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 19c.; Barley, 15½c., to New-York; Lumber, $6 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 92c.; to New-York, 82c.; to Albany, 74c. Lake IMPORTS—9,900 bushels Wheat, 38,800 bushels Barley. Canal EXPORTS—45,000 bushels Wheat, 4,100 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Barley, 1,484,000 feet of Lumber.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—FLOUR is in good demand for export at $4 37½@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; Good to Choice, $1 57½. LEGAL TENDERS, 79. During the week Mining Stocks have been active, and closed with a general advance; Alpha, $18; Belcher, $14; Bullion, $16; Chollar, $19; Confidence, $25; Crown Point, $14; Empire Mill, $39; Gould & Curry, $80; Hale & Norcross, $166; Imperial, $50; Kentuck, $170; Occidental, $11; Ophir, $14; Overman, $100; Savage, $63; Sierra Nevada, $16; Yellow Jacket, $49. The Chollar Mining Company have declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Nov. 10. The Crown Point Mining Company has levied an assessment of $7 50 ⅌ share, delinquent Dec. 9.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet and advanced. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $4@$5. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull; Old Mixed, in bulk, 68c.; Yellow, 72c.; Mixed, in sacks, 79c.; Choice Yellow, 81c.@82c. OATS declining; sales at 46c.@47c. BARLEY—Choice Iowa, 72c.; Prime to Choice Minnesota, $1 15@$1 25. RYE dull; sales at 65c.@66c. WHISKY dull; sales at $1 05. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $29 for New. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON—Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20c. LARD dull; Prime Steam, 16½c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS steady; sales at $8@$9 50 for Light to Heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 85,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Medium and low grades of WHEAT are in fair supply and almost unsalable, while Choice Amber and White are scarce and wanted. RYE is lower, and with a moderate milling demand; sales 1,000 bushels State, in store, at $1 12. CORN is rather quiet but steady; sales of Western Mixed, in car loads at East Albany, at $1 16. In BARLEY more is doing, but at a marked decline in prices. Buyers say that six-rowed can be safely quoted 10c. lower than last week, and two-rowed from 2c.@3c.; sales of 9,500 two-rowed State, delivered at Poughkeepsie, and two car lots, Nos. 2 and 3, at $1 11; very choice Bay Quinte at $1 45. OATS are in small supply and firm, with sales of 600 bushels at 64½c., and small bag lots of State at 66c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Barley, 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 192,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—22½c. on Wheat, 19c. for Corn, 12c. for Oats, to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN dull and firm; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 83c.; car lots of Western at 84c.@85c. OATS dull; sale of 3,000 bushels Western at 53c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal, at $1 02@$1 08, according to quality. PORK dull at $30 50 for Heavy. Mess LARD dull at 17½c.@18c. HIGHWINES offered at $1 08; no buyers.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; sales Extra at $4 75@$5; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT dull; sales No. 1 Winter Red at $1 10. CORN in good demand; sales Ear at 85c.@86c. OATS steady; sales at 48c.@55c. RYE quiet; sales at 90c. BARLEY dull; Fall at 50c.@52c. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 24½c. TOBACCO firm and scarce; sales at full rates. WHISKY dull; sales at $1. PORK dull; sales at $31. BACON dull; sales at 16c. for Shoulders, 19½c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD dull; Old, 16¼c.; New Kettle, 17c. HOGS in demand; sales at $9 50@$10 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 26c.@26½c. FLOUR very dull and drooping; Superfine, $5; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 62½; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Ohio do., $6 25@$6 62½; Fancy, $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull and lower; Western Red, $1 30@$1 33. RYE steady at $1 06. CORN scarce and higher; Yellow, $1 05; Mixed Western, 94c.@98c. OATS steady at 56c.@59c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 24c.; Refined nominal at 36½c. GROCERIES—Small business. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD, 18c. WHISKY declined to $1 10 on wood-bound and $1 12 for iron-bound.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 24¾c.; sales 2,250 bales. Receipts, 4,615 bales; exports, foreign, 3,120 bales; coastwise, 1,303 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 62½@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6@$6 25. CORN—White, $1 15. OATS, 63c.@64c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY scarce; quoted at $27 50. Mess PORK $3 25. BACON—Shoulders, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 20¼c.; Clear Sides, 20½c. HAMS Sugar-cured, 30c. LARD, 18c.@20c. SUGAR—Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES, 83c.@85c. WHISKY, $1 20. COFFEE—Prime, 16½c.@17c.; stock, 16,000 bags. Gold, 127. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 37¼; New-York Sight, par.

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 18; No. 1 Red do., held at $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 do. at $1 07. CORN nominally a shade better; sales No. 2 at 79c. OATS easier; sales No. 1 at 46c. Dressed HOGS, $10@$11 50. FREIGHTS, 5c.@9c. to Buffalo and Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 24½c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT—Sales of Red at $1; White at $1 15. CORN, 85c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 90c. Live HOGS steady at $9 50@$10, the latter for Extra. TOBACCO quiet; sales of 13 hhds. at $9 for Lugs; $1 50 for Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD, 17½c. Bulk MEATS—Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c. for Fall cured. WHISKY, $1.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR in improved demand at yesterday's quotations; prices weak. WHEAT dull at $1 30@$1 37. CORN active; New White, 75c.@90c.; Old White, $1@$1 05. OATS dull at 53c.@57c. RYE dull at 85c.@$1. Mess PORK quiet at $32 50@$33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 18c.@18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 16c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD firm at 18c.@18½c. WHISKY unsettled; sales at $1 08@$1 10.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $5@$5 25. WHEAT steady; sales at 92c. for No. 1, 88½c. for No. 2. OATS and CORN nominally unchanged. RYE dull; sales at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet—12c. to Buffalo, 16c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Number of CATTLE in market this week 6,100, including 800 held over from last week. The market closed dull and heavy at $4@$7 50 for common to choice. SHEEP—Receipts 12,000, closing lifeless at ½c. lower than last week. HOGS—Receipts, 16,000; extra fat in fair demand at $10@$10 25; common to fair dull at $9@$9 75.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—COTTON quiet and advanced; receipts, 1,773 bales; exports, 1,676 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 85c.@86c. OATS, 60c. PORK nominal at $32. LARD, 18c.@20c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 21c.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—COTTON in fair demand throughout the day; market opened at outside, and closed flat at inside quotations; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 1,222 bales; exports, 215 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—COTTON somewhat active with an easier tendency; sales, 700 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 1,499 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,136 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 42½c. RESIN quiet; No. 2, $1 65@$2. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR quiet at $2. COTTON, 24c. for Low Middling.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS firm at 48c. RYE and BARLEY nominal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 24½c.; sales, 1,100 bales; exports, 3,422 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT—Extra advanced 1c.@2c. Others unchanged. CORN nominal at 81c.@82c. OATS, 41c.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—COTTON—Receipts. 558 bales; exports, coastwise, 852 bales; sales, 150 bales; Low Middling, 24c.@24½c. Market drooping.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 6.—COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 411 bales; receipts, 827 bales; Middling closed at 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

STOCKS firm. Pennsylvania State Sixes, 108½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Gold, 127.

[Advertisement.]

A suit at law is in progress against John E. Gavit for violation of my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, and a suit will be commenced against every one known to use an infringement.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.
Changes are not infringements.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

China	Oct. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	Nov. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Nov. 11	New-York	Bremen.
Villa de Paris	Nov. 13	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 13	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Nov. 11	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 7—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. Menke, Miss E. Menke, Mrs. H. Troop, F. Fitzpatrick and wife, P. Barnathy, J. Keene, M. Dauglinson, Miss Dauglinson, G. T. Reardon, Rev. E. W. Krauff, G. C. Goodrich and wife, Y. Burnett, Mrs. A. Baker, W. Wolverton, Mr. Dykers, J. A. Joseph, Miss C. Beach, General Schenck, C. Merchand, Miss A. Merchand, Miss B. Merchand, Mr. Richardson, T. M. Dixon, R. Carraro, J. C. Marsh, Miss A. Little, Mr. Dyson, J. G. Jennings, P. Abenroth, Mr. Gunn, Miss B. McAuley, J. Harcombe, W. Hicks, S. Hicks, Mr. Pierrepont, B. Martin, W. C. Laird, Mr. Cox, Miss Arazzana, B. Baker, J. Minahan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 38	Sun sets	4 49	Moon sets	9 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 47	Gov. Island	11 36	Hell Gate	12 58

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same arties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Oct. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 605 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 30, 148 miles W. from Fastnet, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool; same day, 224 miles W. from Fastnet, passed steamship Idaho, do. do.; same day, lat. 51 13, lon. 18 04, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 31st, lat. 51 03, lon. 24 26, passed a National steamer, bound E.; Nov. 3, lat. 48 56, lon. 42 15, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 5th, lat. 43, lon. 61, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; 6th, lat. 42 22, lon. 63 08, passed steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Oct. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Oct. 30, and S. W. Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Oct. 30, and S. W. Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Oct. 22, and Queenstown 23d, via Boston Nov. 5, with mdse. to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hs., with naval stores to J. Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has had light easterly winds the entire passage.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, Kingston, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood, pimento, &c., to J. Leaycraft—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Racehorse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Surinam 29 ds., with sugar to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. Brainerd.

Schr. Memento, Layton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orralloo, Holmes, Two Rivers, N. S., 16 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. L. & M. Knowles, Clement, Machias, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Tiger, Heath, Camden, Me., with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Fletcher, Bristol.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Annie, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Thos. J. Owen, Taylor, Norwich.

Schr. G. L. Lewis, New-London.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Butler, Portland.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. E. W. Thompson, Adams, Norwich.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Grapeshot, Barlow, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; ships Pride of the Port, from Liverpool; C. B. Hazeltine, from Antwerp; barks Azelia, from Smyrna; Young Turk, from Malaga; Fury, from Malaga; Sicilian, from Malaga; brig Autumn, from Pernambuco.

The steamship Malta, from Liverpool Oct. 26, and Queenstown 27th, arrived this evening.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—Arr. brig M. C. Rosevelt, Boston.

Off the port—Steamship Magnolia, New-York.

Sld. schrs. W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia; Glengary, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 4, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Jason, Small, Machias, for New-York; Frank Maria, Wood, Bangor, for Pawtucket; Leonessa, Myers, Rockland, for Richmond.

P. M.—Arr. U. S. steamer Speedwell, Smith, from Boston to Cuttyhunk, to assist brig Cyclone, ashore there; schrs. Jola, Taylor, Provincetown, for New-York; R. E. Pecker, Kelsey, Weymouth, for Charleston, S. C.

Weather cloudy; wind southwesterly.

6th, M. M.—Arr. brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile, for Boston; schrs. J. P. Wyman, Urawn, Jacksonville 15 ds., for Boston; Webster Barnard, Smith, Jacksonville 12 ds., for Portsmouth, N. H.; C. G. Crammer, Crammer, Boston, for Alexandria; George Tanlane, Adams, Boston, Philadelphia; Mary Ann, Lennan, Rondout, for Newburyport; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, New-York, for St. George, N. B.; Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston; Alida Lambert, Albany, for Boston; Ann, Banker, Calais, for Providence; Walter C. Hale, Pressy, New-York, for Thomaston.

Sld. U. S. steamer Speedwell; brigs H. Houston, (for Boston,) and Martha; schrs. Mary Anna, J. P. Wyman, Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Charles Cooper, Walter C. Hall, Webster Barnard, Alida, P. S. Lindsey, Iola.

8 A. M.—Wind, westerly, light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Cld. ship Montgomery Castel, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat; bark Alaska, for Liverpool, with 21,000 sacks of wheat; bark Anna, for Sydney, with 6,000 sacks of wheat and 2,000 bbls of flour.

Sld. bark Light of the Age and ship Cordillera, for Liverpool; ship Ravenscrag, for Cork; barks Horatio Sprague and Nymphes, for Sydney.

7th.—Arr. ship Cayana, from Sydney.

Sld. ship Alaska, for Liverpool.

Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The whaleship Florida, from the Arctic Ocean, arrived to-day, with 1,800 bbls. of whale oil, 45 bbls. of sperm, 20,000 pounds of whalebone, and 4,00 pounds of ivory. She brings advices to Oct. 15. She reports the Aurora with 1,400 bbls. of oil; Hibernia, with 800 bbls. oil; California, Julian and Jayhead, each 1,200 bbls. oil; Progress and Oriole, each 1,100 bbls.; C. Howland and Seabreeze, each 1,000 bbls.; J. D. Thompson, with 900 bbls.; John Howland, 1,800 bbls. and 17 whales; Onward, Josephine, Helen Snow, John Carver and Eagle, each 12 whales; Jannie Allen, Daniel Webster, Trident, Bismark, and William, each 11 whales; Concordia, 14 whales; Rainbow, 10 whales; Roman, 9 whales; Alta, 6 whales; Helen Mar, 8 whales; Marengo, 3 whales; Artic, no report.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Steamship Lodona, Hovey, hence for New-Orleans, while passing down the Lower Bay, was run into by an unknown schooner, striking her on the starboard bow, and starting one of her plates. Returned to the City for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Atalanta—Brig, hence for St. Johns, N. F., was signalized Nov. 2, lat. 41 30, lon. 69 40.

Richard McManus—Ship, from Bremen for New-Orleans, Oct. 19, lat. 39 31, lon. 22 43.

Thos. Dallett—Bark, from Laguria for New-York, with loss of sails, Nov. 2, lat. 34, lon. 73 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Surinam, Oct. 10, brig G. W. Merrill, for Boston, ldg.

At Kingston, Jam., Oct. 13, schr. Lilly, for Baltimore, ldg.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS,
STATEN ISLAND.
GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
Andrew Wilson, Jr.'s, subdivision of
GRAND VIEW PARK,
at Public Auction, without reserve,
THURSDAY, NOV. 11, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
THIRTY VILLA PLOTS,
equal in area to 1,000 city lots. The finest opportunity to secure economical, accessible, beautiful RURAL HOMES within one hour of New-York.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE ROMANTIC SITES ON THE ISLAND.
LOTS FROM ONE TO FIVE ACRES,
each commanding
A MAGNIFICENT OCEAN VIEW,
THREE COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, WITH ALL APPURTENANCES.
10,000 FEET OF AVENUES
have been cut and graded, and the Park elegantly landscaped, without regard to cost. The attention of business men is especially called to this valuable property, as presenting unusual advantages for BEAUTIFUL HOMES OR SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT.
REMEMBER,
THURSDAY, NOV. 11, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
All who desire to attend the sale will take the Staten Island boat at the Battery, foot of Broadway, at 11 o'clock precisely, and landing at Vanderbilt, will find carriages to convey them to the grounds free. Ladies and gentlemen who may favor the proprietor with their company on that occasion will find that every provision for their comfort and enjoyment has been made that hospitality can suggest. Protection will be afforded from the weather, and sale take place, rain or shine.
For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, or further information, apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., or FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway, to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, or JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Cloth and Buck Gloves.
Scarfs and Ties.
FOR YOUTH.
Shirts and Collars.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Cardigan Jackets.
Woolen Hosiery.
No. 637 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
during the week, the balance of their
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF
PLAIN, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
at the following reduced rates, viz:
Fancy Silks, late $1 50, reduced to $1 00 per yard.
Fancy Silks, late $1 75, reduced to $1 25 per yard.
Fancy Silks, late $2 00, reduced to $1 50 per yard.
Fancy Silks, late $2 75, reduced to $1 75 per yard.
Fancy Silks, late $3 00, reduced to $2 00 per yard.
Fancy Silks, late $3 50, reduced to $2 50 per yard.
CHAMELEON SILKS,
costing $5 gold, reduced to $3 currency.
Glace Silks, late $5 00, reduced to $2 00 per yard.
Glace Silks, late $6 00, reduced to $2 50 per yard.
Glace Silks, late $2 75, reduced to $1 50 per yard.
Heavy Black Silks, late $3, reduced to $2 50 per yard.
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
RICH, ALL-SILK, LYONS VELVETS,
SUITABLE FOR DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c., very much below actual cost.
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8,
WE WILL OFFER AT RETAIL TWO MORE CASES REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, AT $40, USUAL PRICE, $55.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF PARIS MADE, PATTERN CLOAKS,
WHICH WILL THEN BE CLOSED OUT AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
"LA BEDOUINE" WRAPS,
IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, VIZ.:
BLACK GROUNDS WITH RICH ROMAN STRIPES.
BLACK GROUNDS WITH RICH PURPLE STRIPES.
BLACK GROUNDS WITH RICH WHITE STRIPES.
ALL BLACK, FOR MOURNING, AND SCOTCH PLAIDS, AT $16 EACH.
LORD & TAYLOR
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR
Have just received, ex. steamer Allemannia,
5 cases of Lilac and Padded Ground ENGLISH PRINTS,
1 case of MADELAINE ROBES, at $12 each,
Which they will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Nov. 8,
together with the balance of their
ROBES MARECHALE, reduced from $25 to $18,
and the
FELT WALKING SUITS, trimmed ready for immediate wear, at $16, reduced from $18 and $20.
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
SILK, CLOTH, SERGE, VELOUR,
AND ALPACA WALKING SUITS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES,
COMPLETE BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.
Made to order at short notice, in the best manner, and in approved styles.
Special attention paid to MOURNING ORDERS.
CHILDREN'S SACQUES, CLOAKS,
WALKING COATS AND SUITS,
In great variety, and at reasonable prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
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ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, set up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

EDWIN FORREST THE EMINENT tragedian says: "The pain terminates with the application of HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT." Only sold here.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
LENGTH OF ROAD..........117 5-100 MILES.
CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.
The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.
Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency (it is thought the price will advance soon after the loan is closed) at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.
All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.
TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
BRONZES,
MANTEL SETS,
AND
FIGURES
IN GREAT VARIETY, MANY QUITE NEW,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.
Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY.

LINENS
AND
LACE CURTAINS.
CLOSING OUT A LARGE INVOICE
AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
IMPORTER OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
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THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
Musical Boxes, Fans, Opera Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
Paris and Vienna Novelties.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
The above Goods comprise one of the largest varieties to be found in the city, and are offered at Low Prices.
Sign of Gold Telegraph.

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FURNITURE.
Kingman & Murphy,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST.,
Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
TONIC BEVERAGE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.